



ARMY TIMES



National Weekly Newspaper For The United States Army

No. 24

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1942

FIVE CENTS

Armored Division To Organize in February

Nucleus Forms at Knox; Permanent Location To Be Announced Later; Training Equipment Ready.

The 6th Armored Division will be organized at Fort Knox early in February, the War Department announced today. At a later date it will be moved to a permanent station, the location of which has not been announced. There is sufficient equipment for training now in hand.

Composed of two tank regiments, three Field Artillery separate battalions, an Infantry regiment, Reconnaissance battalion, an Anti-tank battalion, Engineer battalion, service units, attached observation aircraft, and under certain conditions an antiaircraft unit, the division will have manpower strength of more than 10,000 officers and men.

The division is so organized as to permit the easy formation of two or more powerful combat teams, resulting in much faster dispatch of orders and reduction of the time required to get the division into action.

Various formations of combat teams are possible under the organization. One such team might consist of one tank regiment, one battalion of Field Artillery and one Infantry battalion, with a battalion of Infantry and a battalion of Field Artillery held in reserve.

The three Field Artillery battalions assigned to the division will be equipped with self-propelled 105mm. howitzers, and 37mm. anti-tank guns, for assault guns. All of these weapons are provided with their own power for movement as part of the vehicle, with the gun mounted and ready for instant firing.

The division will have a preponderance of medium tanks. The two tank regiments will each have two medium tank battalions and one light tank battalion.

Since speed is essential in modern warfare, the division will have armored cars and several hundred one-quarter-ton 4x4 cars, for transporting troops.

Commissioned cadres for all elements of the 6th Armored Division have already started to move to Fort Knox, as well as certain enlisted specialists. Additional fillers and cadre replacements will be furnished by Replacement Training Centers of the Armored Force and of arms and services concerned.

Increase SC Officers. Quota

The War Department announces that the Signal Corps has been granted authorization to increase the number of commissioned Electronics Trainees from the original figure of 500 to a total of 1,000 and to commission new officers as speedily as they can be assembled.

Army Orders

ARMY

Yount, Maj. Gen. Barton K., from Moffett Field, Calif., to Washington.
Stratemyer, Brig. Gen. George E., from Washington to Maxwell Field, Ala.
Cousins, Brig. Gen. Ralph P., from Washington to Moffett Field.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Field, Capt. Arthur W., from Fort Washington, Md., to Washington.
Quigley, Maj. Q. A., from Camp Claiborne, La., to New Orleans.

(See ARMY ORDERS, Page 14)

Frink Heads MT Division of QMC

Brig. Gen. James L. Frink, Deputy Quartermaster General and formerly Quartermaster for the Fourth Corps Area, has been appointed Chief of the Motor Transport Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General. He is an ex-enlisted man, having started as a private in 1906.

General Frink's appointment fills the vacancy caused by the recent transfer of Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Barzynski to be commander of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot. Since General Barzynski's transfer, Col. H. J. Lawes has been acting Chief of the Motor Transport Division.

Camp Stewart Crowns New 'Quiz Kid' Champ

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—Pvt. Murray Greenbaum is the new "quiz kid" at this antiaircraft post as a result of the latest quiz night program at the Service Club.

While Pvt. Greenbaum was walking off with individual honors, a team made up of Sgt. Dan Grandin, Cpl. Paul Harris, Pvt. Edmund Tompkins and Pvt. David White out-answered a team composed of Pfc. John Meredith, Pvt. Paul Myers, Pvt. E. B. Moore, Jr., and Pvt. Eugene Carroll.

Mr. W. A. Lindsay, an entertainer from a Georgia resort hotel, was master of ceremonies. Prizes were awarded to individuals and teams.

Upton Insurance Sales Hit 3 Millions in Day

CAMP UPTON, N. Y.—New soldiers at Camp Upton today are buying more National Service Life Insurance in one day than they did in a whole month before the war. 1st Lt. Ronald A. Baker, Jr., chief of the camp's insurance section, reported to Lt. Col. H. C. Brenizer, commanding officer.

Applications have been mounting steadily, rising from 15% of all inductees last March to as many as 89% after hostilities began, bringing total insurance sales from average monthly figures of about \$2,000,000 to as much as \$3,000,000 in one day now. Individual policies are also following the upward trend, and today the average policy is above \$5,000, more than twice that of the previous records.

It Can't Jappen Here!



Pfc. Bob Schiller of Fort MacArthur, Calif., wins a dollar for this one.

WD to Staff Divisions With Teams

Division commands and their general staffs, as well as line officers, assigned to divisions of the Army which are to be organized under the plan recently announced by Secretary of War Stimson, will receive intensive instruction designed to weld them into close-knit, integrated command teams before joining their units, the War Department announced Thursday.

While planning and supervision of training, tactical employment of anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons and communications will be among the important subjects included in the courses, teamwork of all staff officers—from division commander down to company, battery and troop commanders—in the execution of their duties will be stressed.

Under this plan, the officers of the new divisions will have the benefit of cohesive training before the divisions are organized. All instruction will be intensely practical, with a view to forming a unified command team which will function with maximum smoothness and efficiency from the outset.

Assigned to the first courses will be approximately 500 officers of the first three Infantry divisions (triangular) to be organized under the Army expansion plan. Officers of divisions to be organized later will, in turn, receive similar instruction. In all, 32 new Infantry divisions (triangular), of which the greater proportion will be motorized, are to (See TEAMS, Page 16)

Plan War Allotments For All Military Forces

War and Navy Department support "in principle" was claimed by interested legislators this week for proposed legislation requiring enlisted men in the armed services to allot \$15 of their monthly pay to dependent wives and children, with the Government matching or bettering that with an additional allowance to families.

Such was the system adopted six months after the United States entered the World War in 1917. Before the armistice, about 400,000 men were making allotments to relatives struggling in the economic backwash of the war.

Representative Edmiston (Dem.) of West Virginia introduced the allotment legislation after conferences with leaders of veterans' organizations. He said that service officials favored its objective, but questioned its Government allowances, in some instances much higher than those in the 1917 act. The measure would cover Regulars as well as Selectees.

The Edmiston bill provides for compulsory pay allotments of \$15 a month for enlisted men in the Army, Navy and Coast Guard where it is proved they have a dependent wife

or child or an unmarried divorced wife to whom alimony has been decreed.

Allotments to others, such as a parent, brother, sister, or grandchild, would be voluntary. Where these were made, the Government also would provide an "allowance," but in smaller amounts than under the compulsory plan.

The bill's \$15 pay allotment is the same as the 1917 Act, as is its Federal allowance of \$15 for a dependent wife and its limit of \$50 a month for an allowance to any one family.

However, the bill would increase the 1917 law's allowance for a wife and one child from \$25 to \$30; and for a wife and two children from \$32.50 to \$40. In several other instances increased Government grants were proposed.

Copies of Army Times are made available to all Army hospitals through the American Red Cross.

DISPLAYED for the first time this week in Washington was a new uniform created by the QMC for wear in tropical climates. Entirely new features are the short pants and the knit stockings. Interested spectator here is Sgt. C. E. Tipton, the Quartermaster General's chauffeur. Model is a civilian employed in the QM office. Adoption of the uniform for general Army use depends upon results of field tests now going on, QM says.

Colored Troops to Form New Infantry Division

Plans have been formulated for organization of the 93rd Infantry Division (triangular) a colored division, and a new colored unit of the Army Air Forces, the 100th Pursuit Squadron, the War Department announced today.

The 93rd Infantry Division, to be composed of colored regiments now in service and additional men drawn from various replacement training centers, is expected to be a completely welded Army unit by May. It will be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The 100th Pursuit Squadron will be the Army's second air unit composed of colored men. The first of its units, the 99th Pursuit Squadron, has been in training since September at Tuskegee, Ala. On successfully completing their training, cadets of the 99th Pursuit Squadron will be commissioned as second lieutenants, and assigned as instructors to other colored groups during training.

Colored men are included also in various officer candidate schools. Enlisted men who have shown promising qualities of leadership are being trained for commission as second lieutenants.

Recently the main parade ground at Fort Knox, Ky., was named

Brooks Field, in honor of a colored soldier, Private Robert H. Brooks, who was the first casualty of the Armored Force in the Philippines. At the ceremony, Major General Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, gave his expression of the Army's attitude towards the colored man:

"In this, the greatest democracy the world has known, neither riches nor poverty, neither creed nor race draws a line of demarcation in this hour of national crisis."

Colored groups in the Army include important Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Infantry, Quartermaster, Signal Corps, Engineer, Ordnance, Anti-Aircraft, and Chemical Warfare units. There are also colored Medical detachments, including Army nurses.

Four regiments, the 184th Field Artillery, the 372nd Infantry, the 366th Infantry, and the 369th Coast Artillery, are completely officered by colored officers, from lieutenant to colonel.

Quick Action, Modern Therapy Saves Lives After Hawaii Attack

In the treacherous Japanese bombing attack on the Honolulu area December 7, heroic civilian cooperation with the Army Medical Corps, an adequate supply of blood plasma, and a new sulfonamide therapy in the treatment of wounds saved hundreds of lives that might otherwise have been lost, according to a civilian medical report made to the War Department.

The report, submitted to the Surgeon General of the Army by Dr. Perrin Long, of Johns Hopkins University, sulfanilamide expert of the National Research Council, and Dr. I. S. Ravdin, lieutenant colonel in the Medical Corps Reserve, not on active duty, revealed that within a few minutes of the first bomb burst at 7 a.m., wives of officers and enlisted men were rushing to Hickam Field hospital to aid the six nurses on duty at the time.

These Army women aided in the expeditious handling of the wounded, made bandages and surgical dressings and assisted in the Hickam Field Hospital kitchens.

For a few days, the report stated, the Hospital kitchens fed 1500 persons per day, the main post kitchens having been blasted out of commission in the attack.

Both Dr. Long and Dr. Ravdin stressed the fact that speedy transfer of the wounded to Tripler General Hospital for operative treatment, the splendid cooperation of the Civilian Defense Group, both medical and non-medical, and the "incalculable value" of sulfonamide therapy in the treatment of casualties kept down fatalities to a remarkably low figure.

Plasma Indispensable

"The value of large stores of plasma, or other blood substitutes, was demonstrated beyond any question," the report stated. "One hesitates to think of what might have happened had not the Civilian Defense Group of Honolulu made immediately available to the Army and Navy large amounts of plasma."

Civilian aid was part of a pre-arranged plan which had been set up by Col. Edgar King, Medical Corps Departmental Surgeon. Colonel King had requested the Civilian Medical Group to organize surgical teams for Army service as early as the Spring of 1941, the report stated.

Dr. Pinkerton, head of the Civilian Plasma Bank of Honolulu, also was praised for his prompt delivery of plasma or blood substitutes.

The report laid great stress on plasma. It said:

"The severity of the shock which was observed makes it imperative that there be available for immediate use large amounts of blood substitutes. If dried plasma is to be supplied, special teams must be trained to regenerate this material."

Special attention to anti-shock therapy was recommended "so that patients with extensive injuries can be brought to the operating room in as good condition as possible."

However, it was the new sulfonamide therapy that won the plaudits of the reporting surgeons.

"We have been impressed again and again with the incalculable value of sulfonamide therapy in the care of many of the casualties," the report stated. "We believe that it is highly important that physicians—both civilian and military—become familiar with the general and specific considerations which govern the use of oral and local use of the sulfonamides in the treatment of wounds and burns, and that in so far as it is possible, routine methods for the use of sulfonamides in casualties be devised and adopted."

Advocate Instruction

"The Committee on Chemotherapy and the Committee on Wound Infection should receive information on the startling efficacy of sulfonamide therapy in the open wounds," the report stated.

"The efficacy of local sulfanilamide therapy after debridement was beyond question. The local therapy should, we believe, be continued at every dressing by sprinkling a small amount of the drug on the wound."

Military Band Plays Circus Propaganda

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—When Technical Sgt. W. B. Scott directs his band, it sounds like the circus is marching through camp.

The big top music is attributed to the fact that bandleader Scott, before his induction into the service a year ago, played trumpet and sometimes directed Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey, Hagenbeck Wallace Circuses, Tom Mix and Buffalo Bill rodeo shows and many others.

Scott says he "just can't help introducing the circus tempo into his martial music." The band features selections where the slide trombone predominates.

Such a practice seemed to reduce the chances of contamination and infection at subsequent dressings.

"Considering the fact that sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole were the drugs of choice in Hawaii, we were impressed with the fact that only

on the rarest occasion was any drug reaction observed, and this was in no way disconcerting."

Army surgeons were highly impressed by the results of this sulfonamide therapy. Medical Corps officials declared. They pointed out that in the First World War, approximately 80 per cent of perforating abdominal wounds proved fatal despite the most advanced therapy of that day. In the Honolulu attack, virtually all of the abdominal cases which survived shock to undergo operative treatment with sulfonamide therapy recovered.



BRITISH and American army and naval chiefs gathered at an informal luncheon last week in the private dining room of the Federal Reserve Building in Washington. Left to right here: Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army chief of staff, and Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, head of Britain's fleet.

—Signal Corps Photo

RIGHT SMART INSULTING

'Japun' Contestants on the Beam

"Can it be true?" yodeled Pfc. Bob Schiller of Fort MacArthur, Calif. "Are you really giving a buck (a full day's pay) just for some Japuns? Well, we've got a million of them. We sit here all day inventing vitriol to express our feelings for the Tokyokels. We wonder what makes Samurai run! And after the days is done, and we've run out of ideas, we feel so mad we could kick 'em in the shintos. Do you hear us talkin'?"

We did, and we heard plenty of others talking too. No Army Times contest ever got the response this one did, and the letters are still coming in.

We're printing some of the best ones here. If yours isn't among those present, don't worry—it'll

Try These

The Japan contest has proven so popular, we're going to let the Germans and Italians get a taste of it. So put on your thinking caps and let's see what you can do with Nazis, Fascisti, Musss, Hitler, and the rest of the New Disorder.

probably show up in cartoon form. Chaplain Willard W. Jones of HQ, First Army, who apparently didn't see our first cartoon in the series, sent in this one:

"The U. S. Army likes Flap-Japs at any and all meals."

Sgt. C. F. Thompson of Fort Barancas, Fla., reminded us that:

"The typical American soldier is anxious to shoot craps and Japs."

Declared Pfc. Vincent E. Shields of the New Orleans Recreation Area: "We'll take the Nip out of the Nipponese."

A number of entrants were of one mind. Take Cpl. Donald Bishop of Fort Bragg, N. C.:

"A slap for the Jap in our lap."

And E. F. Fitzgerald of Des Moines, Ia.:

"Slap a Jap on the back of the lap."

Likewise, Pfc. John Bratton of Camp Blanding, Fla.:

"Rap a Jap on your lap."

Others were for more strenuous chastisement. Ordered Hugh M. Davis, in hospital at Fort Jackson, S. C.:

"Slap a Jap."
"Trip a Jap."
"Trap a Jap."

Katharine Minick of Seminole, Okla., also advocated setting out snares for the Oriental. And after Pvt. Richard J. Lates of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., trapped his Jap he would have Uncle Sam smash him upon the head with a weapon, saying: "You dirty yellow Rat! Take that!"

Elizabeth Ford of Westboro, Mass., was of the opinion that:

"Japs disgrace the map."

To rectify this condition, many contestants were eager to use force. Promised Pvt. U. W. McFarland of Fort Meade, Md.:

"We'll mop the Japs right off the map, the saps!"

In tuneless vein, Cpl. Solmie Rogoff of Camp Blanding, Fla., wrote:

"Hiho, hiho, we're off to Tokio; We'll wipe the maps right off the Japs, hiho, hiho!"

Sgt. Douglas James of Fort Jackson,

S. C., opined:

"We'll slap the Japs right off the map."

In a mildly surrealistic drawing sent in by Pvt. H. Wellman of Fort Belvoir, Va., a muscular arm of the U. S. reached across the Pacific and smeared the island of Japan. Private Wellman explained:

"Heaven help the Jap."

Who even dares to open his yap; We will retaliate with more than a slap.

And wipe them Japs right off the map."

Pvt. Peter R. Rute of Camp Forrest, Tenn., and Pfc. Russell Hicks of

Fort Lewis, Wash., didn't agree with their verbs. The former wanted to "wipe," the latter to "slap" the Japs off the map.

On the other hand, Pvt. Irving Weissmann of Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., advocated:

"Let's sweep the Jap off the map."

Sgt. Christopher E. Gallagher of Fort Rodman, Mass., paraphrased Revolutionary War slogan:

"Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes."

Warned Roger Donegan of Cedar Rapids, Ia.:

"Don't open your yap; It may help a Jap."

It was the opinion of Cpl. Beasley, Fort Riley, Kan., that:

"Japs are saps for trying to change our maps."

Cpl. Fred A. Edmiston of Camp Gordon, Ga., got really enthusiastic in his ditty:

"The yellow squirts! Stomp 'em in the dirt!"

It was perfectly apparent to Lt. Thompson of Fort Meade, Md., that:

"A Jap thinks he's funny, But Uncle Sam will make him look like a dummy."

Pvt. Gerald Woodbury of Camp Blanding, Fla., had a poor opinion of Jap soldiers. Said he:

"It's bad poison for the Jap if he loses his glasses."

That's the score to date, friends. The field is still wide open.

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Guard Report, Covers Important Period in Its Long History

Covering one of the most important periods in the history of the National Guard of the United States, the annual report of the chief of the National Guard Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, has been submitted to the Secretary of War.

It was during this period that the National Guard was inducted into the Army of the United States for the first time since 1917, and by the end of the fiscal year.

The report furnished the armed forces a total of 20,298 officers, 221 warrant officers, and 278,526 enlisted men, according to the report.

Before induction into Federal Service, the Guard lost more than 96,000 officers and men, discharge having been authorized for all enlisted men having dependents, as well as those who were regarded as key workers in defense industries, college students and men whose long-conferred absence would have been detrimental to their business or other interests.

Despite this large loss in personnel, the report says, officers and men displayed such loyalty and energy in the recruiting campaign that the strength of the National Guard on induction differed very little from that before the losses were incurred.

The Guard was ordered into Federal service at the culmination of a year period of progressive growth, marked by reorganization, motorization and improved training.

So effective had been this program that during the 20-year period 5964 officers were graduated from Army service schools, while in August 1940 a large scale field army maneuver was held, 209,129 National Guardsmen participated.

Prior to induction, with the character of modern war as exemplified in the campaigns in Poland and France in mind, an extensive re-

organization and conversion of units was ordered, adding to the efficiency of the organizations.

The majority of officers in the higher grades are veterans of the First World War, the average age of National Guard major generals being 56 years; of brigadier generals, 53 years; and of colonels, 50 years.

With the National Guard in Federal service, the National Guard Bureau was charged with the task of administering establishment of State Guard organizations, and in less than six months had enrolled 89,936 officers and men.

The State Guard has taken over the State functions of the National Guard organizations in Federal service and is of exceptional value in local defense in view of modern aerial methods of invasion, the report points

out. While essentially a local force, the State Guards will coordinate their functions with those of mobile troops in a theater of operations.

In concluding his report, Maj. Gen. John F. Williams, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, stated:

"During the fiscal year the National Guard has faced and accepted the duty for which it has been preparing for 20 years. Many adjustments were made necessary by changed conditions and circumstances. The National Guard, by its willing acceptance of the duty and the changes, and by furnishing an organized force for the protection of the Nation, has justified the propriety of the National Defense Act and the military policy of the Nation. Those who have contributed to this result, both in the events of this year and in the work of previous years, deserve the gratitude and appreciation of the people.

As the officer charged with the administration of their effort, I wish in closing to express my thanks for their cooperation so freely given and to recommend them for the thanks of the Nation as a whole."

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'SHHH . . .'

Say Sultan's Soldiers



THE 38th "Cyclone" Division, made up of Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia troops, has inaugurated an "S" for Silence campaign—silence on military matters which may be of value to the enemy.

Major General Dan I. Sultan, commanding general of the 38th, has approved the poster above for promoting the campaign in Camp Shelby, Miss. It is one of the first entered in a division poster contest. Secrecy on military information—movements particularly—is vital to a successful army, hence the "Shhh" drive.

Pvt. Edward Andros, division photographer, and Staff Sgt. John H. Bull, collaborated in designing the poster.

Two Polk Theatres Depend on 'Carrier'

CAMP POLK, La.—How to stay within the Camp Polk speed limits and still get somewhere in a hurry is the problem of the film carrier of the 3rd Armored Division.

At Polk there are two theaters with but one film to be used

between them. The problem of distributing the film between the two show houses is one of the more important distinctions between Army movie projection and that of civilian projection. Only one print is used for both shows.

This problem at Polk has been solved by means of a "shuttle" system. Number 2 theater opens at 6 p.m., and presents the feature picture. Number 1 theater opens at 6:30 p.m., and shows the various short subjects on the program. In the case of double features, one of the features is shown at each house.

The theaters, however, are located approximately two miles apart. The speed limit within the limits of the camp is set at 25 miles an hour. Traffic is usually heavy along the roadways at this time of the evening. Still, the film carrier must get to the other theater as quickly as possible in order to keep the evening's proceedings running smoothly.

Occasionally there is a delay, but, generally, the system is successful. Special care is taken by the projectionist in each theater to avoid interruptions at his particular house and thus prevent any program stoppages at the other house.

Wanted—Left-Handed Mechanics

MATHER FIELD, Calif.—When new recruits join the ranks of the mechanics here. They have much to learn from practical experience and class room lectures. Recently during one of these classes, the sergeant instructor asked a new member if he could explain a bolt with a left-handed thread.

After a few perplexed moments, the private came forth with the startling information, "A bolt with a left-handed thread is a bolt which the tighter it's screwed, the looser it gets."

Sino Airmen Arrive Okay

MOFFET FIELD, Calif.—Defying the submarine infested waters of the eastern Pacific, the second class of Chinese Aviation Cadets has arrived in this country and is now in Primary training at Thunderbird Field, Glendale, Ariz. It was announced by Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Commanding General of the West Coast Air Corps Training Center.

According to Maj. J. C. Horton, assistant director of training for the West Coast Air Corps Training Center, the oriental students will be given flight training identical to that proffered American Aviation Cadets. The only phase of training which will differ from the 35-week American course will be the instruction in military drill. Special Chinese officers have been assigned to accompany the students for the purpose of supervising martial training peculiar to the Chinese Army. It was stated.

Upon completion of their instruction, the Chinese flyers will be commissioned as Lieutenants in the Chinese Air Forces, and assigned to immediate service in the Far East.

American military observers who have watched the progress of China's first contingent of cadets (now in Basic training at Higley, Ariz.) report that the men have shown an exceptional aptitude for flying. Chinese students are selected by their own officers after receiving preliminary tests and training in China.

The arrangement to train oriental pilots at schools of the West Coast Air Corps Training Center were completed last fall under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act.

Spend 6 Months at Wrong Posts

EGLIN FIELD, Fla.—The case of two colored soldiers who served at the wrong posts for approximately six months was brought to light here this week when one of the men applied for Government Insurance and discovered that, according to Army records, he should be at Fort Bragg, N. C., and his cousin there should be at Eglin Field.

The mixup began back in the summer when Richard and Willie Stallsworth, brothers, and their cousin, Willie Frank Stallsworth, were inducted into the Army and sent to the Replacement Training Center at Fort Belvoir, Va., together.

At the end of their training period at Fort Belvoir, Willie Frank was assigned to a unit at Fort Bragg and Willie Lee and Richard were assigned to a unit which is now stationed here. Through a mistake caused by the similarity in names, however, Willie Lee went to Fort Bragg and Willie Frank came here, each accompanied by the service record of the other.

Willie Frank noticed that his name was written Willie L. Stallsworth on the payroll, but, faithful

to instructions, he signed just that way each month. When he applied for insurance, however, certain other discrepancies were noticed, and the whole story uncovered.

The Army has decided that it's

easier to straighten things out by transferring the service records rather than the men, and the necessary steps have been instituted through the War Department in Washington.

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Soldiers' N. Y. Sweeties Promise To Be Faithful

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An organization whose name and motto is "Always In My Heart" was formed Monday evening at the Hotel Astor by ten pretty girls to assure their boy friends in the armed forces that their girls are being true to them at home.

The organization is set up along military lines, with a commanding officer, generals, and captains. Commanding Officer Peggy Jiler said that the "Always In My Heart" group was formed because of fears expressed by boy friends that once they were out of their girls' sight, they'd be out of their minds also.

"That's no good for soldiers' morale," she said, "not to mention ours at home."

"This will be a great defensive

Pair Off for Foreign Duty

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Cpl. James J. Robinson and Pfc. Walter Rogers have been transferred to foreign service as specialists in office personnel.

and offensive measure," she concluded. "The boys will be able to keep their minds on their fighting and not worry about the girls back home. Everything will be status quo until the boys get home."

The organization plans to set up groups of ten or more in cities throughout the United States. Names of the chapters will be taken from the encampments nearest the city. Boy friends of members in other cities may be entertained by the nearest chapter in the vicinity, but under no circumstances will proselytizing be permitted.

Emblem of the organization will be a heart shaped locket with the picture of the boy friend inside, and the motto, "Always In My Heart," inscribed.

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MP Battalion Formed in N. E.

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Organization of the first military police battalion in New England was begun last Saturday with three officers interviewing especially selected soldiers. When completed the battalion will have 28 officers and more than 500 enlisted men.

Activated Thursday, the battalion was placed under the command of Col. W. K. Wheeler. Other officers assigned to train the battalion were Capt. M. G. Creath and 1st Lt. D. Knight.

1st Col. Ralph E. MacLeod, provost marshal of the First Corps area, accompanied the officers to Camp Edwards to assist them in arranging for training and quartering the soldiers.

Forty applications of former officers seeking assignments to the battalion have been forwarded by the War Department to the First Corps for investigation.

ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper
for the United States Army

Owned and published every Saturday by Army Times Publishing Company, Daily News Building, Washington, D. C. All communications should be addressed here.

DON MACE AND MEL RYDER, Editors
TONY MARCH, Managing Editor

VOL. 1, No. 24 Five Cents per Copy; Two Dollars per Year. JAN. 24, 1942
Multiple Subscription Rates on Request.

Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 12, 1940, Washington, D. C., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

Big Scale Staff Meetings

Little publicized, but extremely important to the Army, are the conferences which go on from week to week in Washington. They are attended by representative (key) officers from minor units, who are brought in to explain their principal difficulties in the field and to hear Army laws promulgated or about to be promulgated from Washington.

Some officers think of the War Department as a bureaucratic organization of swivel-chair experts who dish out orders without taking much thought about the conditions in the field which the orders affect. A common remark, for example, from grouching officers is, "Oh sure. Somebody moved some colored pins around while blindfolded and happened to hit this spot of desert, so here we are."

As a matter of fact, the present military moment is so grave that the War Department is making a tremendous effort to check every theory against the known facts. This is necessarily a ponderous effort because the known facts are hard to get at. You cannot just press a button and have a perfect picture of the situation at Camp B flash on a screen. If you could, all orders would be perfect in their adaptation to the area affected.

The known facts about any situation are fragmentary, filter in by mail, telephone, telegraph and verbal reports of inspectors. They are compounded of actual data (often from the imperfect observation of good observers) and impressions (colored by every variety of personality).

Often it is necessary to write from a consideration of the imperfect picture, a coverall regulation designed to fit not every case but as many cases as possible along the same line. The WD policy, is an attempt to give enough latitude to a local officer to permit sensible, local application of coverall regulations.

For the reassurance of over prudent officers, the brass hats frequently say privately, "Adhere as strictly as possible to regulations, but don't forget that the object is to get something done. Officers are usually hanged for doing nothing, not for doing something, even though that something may not be strictly in accordance with the letter of the law."

A review of these factors in the problem of administering a great Army indicates immediately the importance of conferences. Officers profess to hate those "talky-talks," because such an attitude is in harmony with their conception of themselves as "men of action." But privately they know how slow is the process of education in all brackets, higher as well as lower.

They know in Washington, for instance, that every regulation should, before it reaches the publication stage, be thoroughly checked against the field conditions it is designed to govern and that such checking is best made with the officers who are to enforce the regulation. This checking can be done rapidly and comprehensively through the conference method as it could never be done as rapidly and well by mail or telegraph.

They know another thing also, which the conference method highlights—delivering an order and getting the spirit of it carried out are two totally different horses in both color and composition. Officers who are given their chance to offer opinions on the solution of field problems are likely to put more enthusiasm into the enforcement of the ensuing regulations.

An officer who attended one of these conferences recently said, "I'm glad they brought me in. Although I feel that I did not contribute a Hell of a lot to the conference, it contributed a lot to me. For one thing, I got a better understanding of what they are up against here. I got a long view of the problem as a whole and how my local problem fits into it. If it did nothing else for me, it will cause me to do my job with a little broader view and a bit less griping. The thing was really a staff meeting on a bigger scale than I have ever seen."

It seems likely that where it is possible to put it into effect, the conference method is worthy of still more extensive development.

Sill's Picture of Future

FORT SILL, Okla.—The average Officer Candidate School student at Fort Sill is a Selective Service private about 24 years old, single, a former college student, usually with considerable athletic experience—and the chances are he had a pretty good job in civilian life.

He might have come here from any part of the United States or from practically any camp in the country, and he has been in service less than a year.

At least these are the conclusions that would be drawn from a study of the files of the school at present.

Taking a sample group of 50 students as an example, an interesting set of figures was compiled. The ages in this group ranged from 22 to 30, with most of the men falling between 23 and 26.

All but six had spent some time in a college or university—most of them at least two years; but only a very small per cent of these had taken ROTC work. Several had taken preparatory officers' training in their respective replacement centers, however.

Nearly all the men entered the course as privates, but about a third of them had held acting corporal's or sergeant's ratings while in Basic training. Selective Service students, barely outnumbered the enlisted men, and of the entire group only

four were married.

Civilian occupations of this group of students ranged from a liquor salesman to a Red Cross delegate in Europe, from a Kansas wheat farmer to a hotel manager, from a New York City policeman to a gold miner—in short, they covered about every type of work imaginable.

Man y of the OCS students were students in colleges from coast to coast when taken into the Army, most of them majoring in mathematics or business administration.

But easily the outstanding occupation was the teaching profession, ranging from a rural grade school teacher to a university professor. This number included one high school and one elementary school principal.

There were also three pre-medic and three pre-law students—all well advanced, a chauffeur, a carpenter, a post office worker, a dye chemist, a librarian, an art teacher, a dry



TOKIO SHOCK MARKET

CONFIDENTIAL

By D. M.

Air Corps Will Have to Lower Requirements Still Further

There may have been a little confusion in the announcement last week that Uncle Sam will train flyers 18 to 26 years old. The story broke just a little before press time and there was no opportunity to ask the Air Corps many questions about it.

One of the Washington papers came out with the story that Uncle would train "2,000,000 flyers," the writer having heard that the Air Corps would be expanded to 2,000,000.

The essential facts of the story are that the Air Corps will be expanded to 2,000,000 including ALL personnel and that the rate for training Army pilots, now 30,000 a year, will be "greatly increased," no definite figure being set at least for the present.

In order to train 30,000 pilots a year, 60,000 men have to be appointed cadets or assigned to the Air Corps as "aviation students," the name which the Air Corps adopted for fledgling non-com pilots. The original plan for training non-com pilots visualized a force of pilots which would be 20 per cent non-coms.

The non-com pilot training section of the program has not been very

much publicized, largely because it was a tentative plan dependent on a lot of Congressional factors some of which have not yet been definitely decided. There are some non-com pilots, or aviation students, now in training, but the number is not extensive and before their training is completed, many of them may actually become commissioned pilots instead of non-com pilots.

The confusion existing with regard to the status of pilots in training with the Army is not of the Air Corps' making. Part of it, at least, is due to the necessity for a colossal expansion which has produced a shortage of instructors. The Air Corps is easily the fastest growing arm of the service and because it is one of the more hazardous training branches of the Army, its training theories have to be tried out with great care and considerable advance experiment.

The personnel policies have been conditioned by the following factors: (1) the materiel used (bombers, pursuit planes, etc., are very expensive and therefore must be entrusted to the best available men; (2) the problems of operation including actual flying, navigation, operation of ordnance, etc., require some mathematical knowledge, the degree depending upon the job, the ship, etc.; (3) aerial service requires persons who have a certain type of mind, nerves and bodies.

Available Pilots Limited

It will be clear from these factors that even though America is a populous nation, there is a definite limit to the number of prospective pilots available and that among the pilots, there is a still more definite limit to the number which can be spared to the Army (The Navy, Marines and commerce require many pilots).

If the Army wants 10,000 pilots, it tries to get the best available men out of the limited reservoir of prospective fliers. Hence, the requirements are set so high they theoretically eliminate all but 20,000 of the available prospective pilots (the ratio of men who start to those who graduate is two to one).

If the requirements set were perfectly adapted to the problem, then for every increase in the pilot training rate, there has to be a corresponding lowering of requirements. This is exactly what has happened insofar as theory could be wed to practice.

The last jump of the pilot and aircrew training rate to match the President's gigantic procurement program was responsible for the lowering of the age limit and for further

lowering of the educational requirements.

Maybe Women Pilots?

Following the line of reasoning explained above, it is conceivable that in a long and bitter war with national survival at stake, the Army will enlist women fliers to fight in suit ships. Such a development would be far in the future, of course, but decidedly not beyond the realm of possibility.

It may be deduced from present facts that the Air Corps will involve other arms and services for pilot materiel to a greater extent in the future than it has in the past. A soldier whose transfer to the Air Corps has in the past been blocked will now get his chance to fly.

The following specific changes have been made to facilitate such transfers: (1) Selectees, Guards and Regulars (anyone on active service with the Army of the United States) may transfer to the Air Corps. Formerly, the Selectees and Guards had to resign and reenlist to get in. (Enlisted men in the Air Corps may also transfer to other arms branches, if they are able to do so. A good reason for the transfers.) Bombardier, navigator and pilot training courses are open to any listed men who are able to meet liberalized requirements.

The requirements: (1) 18 to 20 years old; (2) excellent health; (3) 20-20 eyesight plus normal color perception; (4) able to pass liberalized AC physical; (5) U. S. citizen 10 years prior to becoming cadet; (6) three letters of recommendation from citizens of his community; (7) birth certificate or equivalent; (8) able to pass "screening test" which is an ability rather than a knowledge test; (9) able to pass a "board," which sizes him up for ability.

A good guess just now is that the Air Corps will soon forget all about the amount of formal schooling which shows on a candidate's personnel record. So great is the variation in standards among schools of such information about a candidate's actual education, has long been known to be misleading.

One Day a Private The Next a M.S.

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Warren Farr, 36, took a seven-day step up the Army ladder in one day when he was promoted to the rank of sergeant attached to the staff of Lt. Col. Elijah Adlow, judge advocate.

A Selectee, Sergeant Farr was inducted March 18, 1941. He was a lawyer for 10 years with the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Clegg and Rugg.

He graduated from Harvard University in 1927 and finished Law School in 1930. He had been



THE STORY BEHIND this picture is a simple one: all seven of these soldiers at advanced flying school, Victoria, Tex., were born in foreign lands. Six of these nations are now belligerent. Tech. Sgt. Harry L. Franke was born in Germany; Pvt. Al. Fourquart in Belgium; Sgt. John Cervenek, Czechoslovakia; Staff Sgt. Magnus Grundfossen, Sweden, and Pvt. Peter Apostolos, Greece. Seated on the wing are Pvt. Mario Peretti, Italy, and Master Sgt. Peter Jensen, Denmark.

Soldier Finds Note 23 Years Old

SHEPPARD FIELD, Tex.—On July 10, 1918, Red Cross worker in Kane, Pa., carefully bundled a pair of pajamas, wrote a note of cheer, and addressed both the letter and the bundle to a "Dear Soldier Boy in France."

A soldier patient in the post hospital dug into the jacket pocket of pajamas on January 10, 1942, and found out a wrinkled letter addressed to a "Dear Soldier Boy in France."

It was dated July 10, 1918, from Kane, Pa., and was written on a Red Cross letter-head. It read: "Dear Soldier Boy in France, As long as we are not privileged to go to the front to help lick the Kaiser, the next best thing we can do is to work at the Red Cross and here is where we are tonight. We hope that you will like these pajamas and when you wear

them just think that the folks here in the U.S.A. are hoping that you will soon be back with us again.

"Good luck and God-speed,

"Lillian A. Longshore, "131 Green Street, "Kane, Penn., U.S.A."

The pajamas, which never got to France, were issued at the post hospital to Pvt. William Dendy, who enlisted in the Air Corps December 31, 1941.

Part of a shipment that apparently no longer was needed in France, the pajamas were returned to the U. S., stored in a medical department warehouse at Long Island, N. Y., sent to a medical supply depot at San Antonio, Texas, and finally to Sheppard Field, according to hospital officials.

Private Dendy showed his discovery to Chaplain Nathan Shaw Hardin and Mr. V. W. Hall, Red Cross Di-

rector at Sheppard Field. At the moment, they are attempting to locate the writer of the letter.

Morale Branch Takes Another Name

The name of the Morale Branch of the Army has been changed to The Special Services Branch.

Increased activities of the branch resulting from the declaration of war made the change desirable. The new name is more descriptive of the functions of the branch.

Included in The Special Services Branch are the Army Motion Picture Service, the Army Exchange Service, the Welfare and Recreation Division, Services Division, Research Division and Information Division.

Edwards Begins 4-Months Tourney

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—A military and athletic competitive program whereby soldiers will be given a chance to display their prowess in soldiering and sports events was announced at Camp Edwards this week.

The military program will be held for four months while competition in five selected sports will be culminated in August. Units and soldiers will be rated for their military ability by the next higher command. All ratings will be published monthly.

After completion of competition within the units, the names of winning companies and batteries will be submitted. Final date for submitting winning units has been set for April 15. Elimination contests will then start.

Competition will be held in close order drill, guard mount, bayonet drill, vehicle maintenance, obstacle course and rifle qualifications in use of crew weapons in gun drill and firing.

Regimental contests in basketball, volleyball and boxing began Thursday. Elimination games will be staged from companies and batteries up to and including battalions. Each regimental recreation officer, who also will assume the duties of athletic officer of his respective unit, will submit the names of the victorious regimental teams at the completion of the program. These teams then will be entered in the championship playoffs. The dates for the playoffs are for basketball, February 21; boxing, February 10, and volleyball, March 10.

The winning Camp Edwards teams will be entered in championship playoffs to be conducted by the Army Corps. These title games will be played on or before the following dates: basketball, March 7; boxing, February 21, and volleyball, March 15.

It was announced that playground baseball and tennis also will be included in the athletic program starting in May.

R. I. P.

Value of Hog Case for G-2

CAMP POLK, La.—An officer of the 3rd Armored Division, detailed to a military claims board to help settle civilian claims following the various Bayou Blitz maneuvers, reported the following story to division headquarters.

Investigating one claim of a tank leaving the road, going through a barbed wire fence and killing a shoat, the officer finally found the claimant. There was no doubt of the tank going through the fence, as the tracks were there. But the value of the shoat remained.

"Tell me, Mr. So-and-So," the officer asked, "just how much would you say this pig was worth?"

The farmer scratched his head, crossed his legs and took a long think.

"Well sir," he said, "I don't rightly know, but he was a right smart hog."

Declaration of War Cue for Chinese

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—When Henry Y. Wong got a discharge from the 45th Infantry Division last September, several of his buddies, more in jest than seriousness, asked:

"When ya coming back in the army, Henry?"

"I come back," replied Henry solemnly, "when we declare war on Japan."

Recently the 32-year-old Chinaman from Yuma, Ariz., kept his word, even though it hurt. He gave up plans to go into the restaurant business and re-enlisted in the 45th. He didn't even wait to be called.

"We all have a job to do," said Wong. "And, y'know, I feel at home here."



Actual sales records in Post Exchanges and Canteens show Camels are the favorite cigarette with men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

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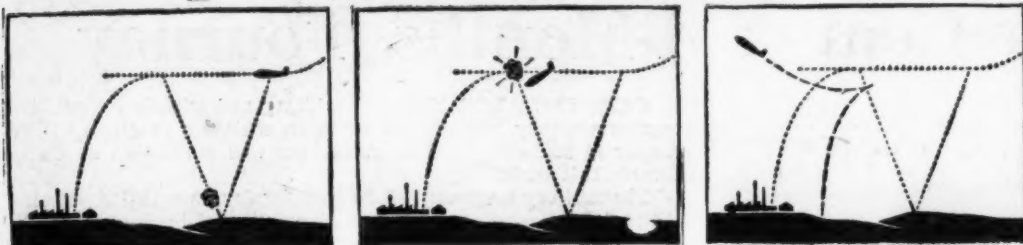
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You trust its quality

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It Helps—Even When You Miss



HOW an anti-aircraft gun can make precision bombing impossible—even if it does not actually shoot down an enemy plane—is illustrated by these diagrams from the latest March of Time film, "When Air Raids Strike". The attacking bomber must fly a steady course long enough to adjust its bombsight. While making this level flight, the plane cannot dodge anti-aircraft fire. The automatic range-finder of the anti-aircraft gun sights the enemy and fires (left). By simple triangulation, the point where plane and projectile should meet can be accurately determined. To avoid being hit, the plane must swerve off course (center) and its bomb load then falls short of the target (right).

Natural History of a Flying Field

MATHER FIELD, Calif. — The training center is made up of many nice departments. Some are large, some small. Some medium. All are apparently important.

"Flight" is the name of one of the departments.

Flight is composed of men and planes. The men are divided into three categories: those who fly, those who don't fly, and those who want to fly but just look into the sky with a pained expression. Those who fly sit and talk flying and then they fly. Those who don't fly are sorry cases, but they talk a lot about retractable landing gear and tachometers and women just like the real, live flyers. And those who want to fly, but can't have bent necks from looking into the sky and they ride in automobiles very fast and go ice skating and generally pretend. They talk a lot about flying, too.

Airplanes are divided into two classes: those which fly and those which don't. Some of the former are on the verge of the latter, but that is no reason to worry, for none of the latter can ever be confused with the former until they themselves become the former and not the latter. That is clear enough.

They Are Unusual

The men who fly sit in rooms called Flight Sections and do unusual things. In between waiting to fly, they fly. They drink much coffee; they talk about their students in hushed, awed tones; they play cards with pieces of paper as token of loss, and the game itself is all right if you like it; they constantly express desire to be in a tactical unit near Narod Junction or Blackwells Corner just six miles from home; they get married, some of them do, and others don't. All this is quite constitutional with them, and natural.

Cadets are students of flight who learn the rudiments of the fine art of crossing the controls on the take-off, and of playing Boris Karloff to their instructor. They are quite adept at both of these. They spend long hours after lights-out inventing weird means to make the plane almost, but not quite, crack up. When they fly alone they are quite normal.

The men who work on the airplane engines are all sons of Swiss watch makers. They cannot speak English. They mumble something incoherent about this, that, and the other whenever they have an opportunity. And when they aren't mumbling, they rub grease on their coveralls and take

engines apart and put them together again with great monotony. They are very strange and have a wild look.

Come From Texas

The men who tend the airplanes are all five feet eight inches tall, have black hair and come from a place called Texas. They wipe the windshields and lose the cushions that the flying officers need, and they are always running to keep from getting sliced up by a turning propeller. They get very strong legs from running this way. And they are all proud of their leg muscles.

Section Commanders are men with

higher rank who are always irritated. Many things irritate them: the weather, the pilots, the students, the planes. These things, and the fact that all of them wear shoes too tight for comfort, makes for a harried look about the eyes.

They are always getting into fights about whether or not their section is the best on the flight line. And they nearly always lose because they are not fighters at heart and do not know how to parry a left with a beer bottle. They all are married, which might be another reason for their worried look and the irritability.



THE CARNEGIE Medal for heroism was presented at a regimental review by Col. Louis L. Roberts to Sgt. Raymond F. Gooch, of Battery F, 139th FA of the 38th Division at Camp Shelby, Miss. Sergeant Gooch was awarded the medal for rescuing a battery mate and three other friends after a boat-sinking accident. —38th Division Photo

Light Bulbs and Dynamite On Pvt. Barb's Bill of Fare

COCHRAN FIELD, Ga.—He started eating light bulbs in 1932 and since then "anything I can eat with my teeth." Pvt. George Bard of Cochran Field squadron made that statement at the organization's New Year's party, and then proved it by eating a light bulb before an amazed group of officers and enlisted men.

When Bard states that he can eat anything, he really means it. He has eaten razor blades, thick beer mugs, bullet powder, and, at one time, a full inch of a dynamite stick. "It never did affect me," he explained, "I just eat it like you eat food."

Born in Dallas, Tex., 21 years ago, Bard joined the Army on August 8, 1941, and was immediately sent to Dodd Field, Tex. From there he was transferred to Ellington Field, Tex., and then to Cochran Field, where he has spent the past three months as a squadron painter.

Eating light bulbs started out as an experiment with Bard, but ended up as a trade. While living in Benson, Ariz., in 1933, Bard made the acquaintance of a Doctor Yellowstone who was interested in various types of experimentation. Doctor Yellowstone had watched hogs eat light bulbs with no ill effects, and believed that it could be done by humans. Bard decided to play the part of human guinea pig.

The doctor tested Bard's teeth and throat, and took X-rays of his stomach, finding all to be in perfect condition. Then he had Bard eat half of a light bulb, which he did, with no ill-effects. The experiment grooved a success, Pvt. Bard decided to eat anything he could swallow, and has continued to do so since then.

Previous to his enlistment in the Army, Bard appeared with Ringling Brothers Circus, and with various sideshows and Texas State Fairs, including the Texas Centennial in 1936, and the Pan-American Exposition in 1937. He spent two years with Ringling Brothers, 1934-1935, where he was known as the Human Ostrich. Here he proved that he could eat and swallow everything as well as an ostrich. "I met a lot of interesting people in the circus," he says, "and did a great deal of traveling. Those years were two of the most interesting of my life."

An interesting aftermath of the squadron's New Year's party involving Private Bard has since occurred. Several days after the party he was rushed to the hospital by ambulance. Witnesses of the bulb-eating feat said, "I told you so, bulb eating can't be done without suffering some after-effects." But Bard proved it wasn't so—he had been rushed to the hospital after being gassed by turpentine fumes while painting the Post Exchange.

Major Schimmel Now I Corps Morale Officer

Maj. John Schimmel, 3d, has assumed the duties of Morale Officers, 1st Army Corps, it was announced last week.

Major Schimmel was commissioned in 1924 as Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve, upon graduation from Princeton University, and was called to active duty as a major, field artillery, on Sept. 1, 1940. He formerly held a position with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Major Schimmel's former home was in Berwyn, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia.

Sheppard Snips

SHEPPARD FIELD, Tex.—Of all the people who attended a local movie during a recent "Buzzo Night" the fates—perhaps with tongue in cheek—had to single out Cpl. Carl Matthiesen as the winner of the prize—a \$100 bedroom suite.

It's a cinch Corporal Matthiesen won't get permission to cart the prize into his barracks, so he's arranging an auction.

HERE! HERE! HERE!

Acting 1st Sgt. Edward Nelson called roll one morning, and when he came to "Jewett Osborne Renaldi," three men responded "here, here, here." The Wofford's public relations officer in the 33rd Technical School Sqdn. called the roll.

Replied the first rookie: "Jewett." Replied the second rookie: "I'm Osborne." Replied the third: "And I'm Jewett Osborne Renaldi."

DISTINGUISHED

"Great name" rookies continue to hit Sheppard Field. Among the latest batch was Pvt. Robert E. Le who joins Pvt. Andrew Jackson in the "military strategist" department. "Commentator" Lowell Thomas, kin to the radio and writing ace, here. Keen observer might be Theodore Roosevelt. And to add the confusion, also on the post is Major Canfield. Yep, Major is first name.

AD INFINITUM

Cpl. Edward (None) Smith of the 313th Technical School Sqdn. received an insured parcel post notice. minutes later, Corporal Smith was sweating out a long, restless line the postoffice.

After an hour of nudging pushing he arrived at the cover window, presented his credentials but for the life of him couldn't recognize the sender of the package. he didn't get the package.

Suddenly, the perplexed corporal remembered that the squadron had another Edward (None) Smith. Edward (None) Smith Number 1 went to claim the package. But Edward (None) Smith Number 2 returned empty handed.

The corporal's patience was at an end. He and Edward (None) Smith Number 2 stormed the postoffice down demanding the "why" and "wherefores."

But this time the package could be found—it had been claimed and delivered to a third Edward (None) Smith, a recruit in the Air Corps placement center.

"I've learned a lesson," quoth Edward (None) Smith Number 1. "From now on Edward Smith is going to have a middle name—and it will be (None)."

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ARMY TIMES
Daily News Bldg., Wash., D. C.

Can You Take What the 'PJ' Hands Out?

By Pvt. Andrew J. Michuda
FARC, Fort Sill, Okla.

Remember not so long ago when you first entered the service of Uncle Sam? Everybody was glum and you were surrounded by grim-faced boys who opened their mouths only if they had to sneeze or eat.

Then you took a long train ride and found yourself in a replacement center. Now this was more like the army you'd been hearing about from Dad and Grandpop. Fellows were congenial and companionable. Some chaps were a bit too over-enthusiastic, though, and extended their good will as far as it would go—sometimes maybe too far.

These fellows were the practical jokers in the Army. You know the kind I mean—the type who invite you to sit down and when you discover that the chair has rubber legs they clasp their mid-sections and guffaw.

Whether you're in Borneo, Mesopotamia or Timbuctoo you'll uncover a practical joker. So it's not too unusual to find one of that species tucked away in every battery in the replacement center. As a matter of fact, if there was only one in every battery, the percentage would be below average.

To illustrate: When I arrived at the replacement center in Fort Sill, still wet behind the ears, the work

of the "PJ" was forcibly brought home to me. Unfortunately I was housed with a group of so-called "old-timers" of six months service who regarded us recruits with disdain.

Breakfast Food

As I crept between the sheets to retire, my skin was roughened by something coarse and uneven spread throughout the entire sleeping area of my mattress. It wasn't until the next morning that I found that I had spent the night sleeping on several boxes of cornflakes.

At retreat several days later, I hopefully waited for the opportunity to display my skill to the inspecting officer. As he approached me, I hoisted my rifle to "port arms" and jerked the bolt open. To my dismay the bolt came out entirely and there I stood with the bolt in one hand and my rifle in the other. To further

complicate matters, I attempted to replace the bolt and clumsily tinkered with it while the lieutenant sternly gazed at me. Whose fault was it? A PJ!

Following that episode I thought the PJ would give me some rest and keep hands off. But I didn't know PJs well enough in those days. The PJ in my barracks evidently was of pretty high calibre because he never stooped to such commonplace jokes as short-sheeting, cork-out-of-the-bottle or the old reliable collapsible bunk idea.

One morning I awoke to find myself floating in the air as though suspended from a sky hook. Further investigation disclosed that the PJ had been at work while I was asleep. He had lifted my bunk and placed it atop two foot-lockers. That gave me a case of air sickness from which I haven't recovered to this day.

Set for Inspection

A prank that must have given the PJ a bellyful of laughs was the full field idea. I was out that night strutting my stuff with a feminine contingent of Lawtonians. Coming home I found that the PJ had neatly laid out all my equipment for a full field inspection. He had even taken pains to erect a tent over my bunk. My clothes were strung across a

wash line suspended between two rafters. He had done a better job than I, myself, could have done for a genuine inspection.

The main idea behind all this patter is to show that a soldier does have a sense of humor. He's not the sombre, teeth-gritting animal with hatred pouring out of his nostrils in streams of sulphurous smoke that some people believe. He's human and enjoys having fun. So if you awaken some fine morning to find that somebody has nailed your shoes to the floor, take it with a smile, buddy, you're in the Army now!

Sarge Serves at Field Named for His Buddy

MOORE FIELD, Tex.—Add coincidence: Lt. Frank Murchison Moore and 1st Sgt. Earl F. Hersh were close friends in France during World War I—until Lieutenant Moore, an observer, died a hero's death over Chateau Thierry.

Recently this latest of advanced flying schools was named in honor of Lieutenant Moore. When the field was so named the guard at the front gate had a story to tell.

The guard was Sergeant Hersh.

Croft Capers

CAMP CROFT, S. C.—Saturdays longer occasion a half-holiday for Camp Croft soldiers. Upon orders from Fourth Corps Area headquarters this Infantry training center went into a 6-day-week working schedule this week. The order also affects the civilian help employer in the camp overhead. The order, which evoked the act of 1931 giving all personnel, both military and civilian, connected with the Army a half-day on Saturdays, was effected Monday on Saturdays, was effected in order to gear up training activity. In accordance with the war department's campaign for aviation cadets, Camp Croft has set up its aviation examining board, which centralizes all details incidental to enrollment and appointment. The board already has under consideration over 100 applications. . . . Croft Medics basketball team will meet Wofford College of Spartanburg this week in a game arranged in honor of the memory of Lt. Roy Robertson, former Wofford cage coach, who was killed in an airplane crash while on active duty. A collection will be taken up at the game to purchase a bronze plaque designed in honor of Lieutenant Robertson. The plaque will be placed in the Wofford field house. . . . Maj. Floyd F. Kay, since last November Croft's public relations officer, departed this week to assume new duties in Charleston. At the time he was summoned into the service last fall he was secretary of the Spartanburg (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce. . . . Several Army Reserve men, released from Croft last fall on "selectees" papers given Selectees over 28 years old, have reported for duty again. These men held various administrative and training duties when released last fall and they are being placed in their previous assignments. . . .

Illness in 37th Down To One Per Cent

By JOSEPH BONFIGLIO

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—When it comes to good health, the soldiers of Ohio's 37th Division rank right at the top, even with the high standards of the United States Army—for months now it has had an over-all sickness rate of less than one per cent.

Col. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, Camp Shelby surgeon, declared that the health of the Buckeye division is superior to that in most

divisions, and said that the record of this unit is exemplary when compared with records of other camps.

He said, "When you have a division with a sickness rate of three per cent, that unit is doing well; when the sickness rate is two per cent or less, the health of the men is fine, but when the sickness rate is less than one per cent, then the health is EXCELLENT."

And that is exactly what the health of the men of the 37th Division has been—excellent, and last week the sickness rate was less than one half of one per cent, and in the tabulation there was included everything—from a slight cold to venereal diseases, and personnel sick in quarters or hospitalized.

Venereal disease cases were extremely low in number, with 29 cases per thousand being reported. It was said that this is an ideal low for any Army unit.

Injuries to men of the Ohio division have been unusually few, and there have been no epidemics of any illnesses, it was said.

Orchestra to Open at Pine Camp
PINE CAMP, N. Y.—Opening a new series of musical entertainments for soldiers at Pine Camp Military Reservation, the popular Hudson-Delange orchestra will give the initial program at War Department Theater No. 1, Jan. 22.

SEACTC Notes

MAXWELL FIELD, Ala. — The "Two for One Defense Stamp Club" at Barksdale Field, La., is providing soldiers and civilians there with another nail for the Axis coffin. Here's the way the plan works. Each member buys one stamp every time an Axis ship is sunk, and two stamps every time an Allied ship goes down. The theory is that when an Axis ship is sunk, the ammunition used to sink it must be replaced. When an Allied ship is sunk, the ship must be replaced and that takes twice as much money—so the "Two for One Defense Stamp Club" buys twice as many stamps. The club purchased more than \$200 worth of stamps in its first month of operation.

LUCK

The old Army superstition that three on a match is bad luck managed to prove itself at Elgin Field, Fla., recently. Three tentmates thus defied the fates. Shortly afterward, the tent stove filled the air with smoke and one of the trio climbed atop the structure to free soot from the pipe. Another of the soldiers, standing on the ground, tossed a pop bottle through the darkness for the man on top to use in tapping loose the spark arrestor—but the bottle struck the latter in the face. In the excitement which followed, the soldier who pitched the bottle twisted his ankle, and the third soldier in the tent smashed his hand while obtaining a towel from his locker.

NAMES

The men of Barksdale Field, La., aren't fretting about the military restriction which bans publication of unit designations. For a while, it almost stopped the reporting of sports events in the Southeast Air Corps Training Center—but they found a way out. They named their athletic teams after their first sergeants, and coupled with that the name of some ferocious animal. Now you can read where "the Brown Bears defeated the McKnight Eagles" in a basketball thriller.

FIRST AID

Periodically throughout the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, examinations are given enlisted men to determine their qualifications for promotion. This answer to a first aid question turned up at Gunter Field: "If I found someone who was suffering from surgical shock, the first treatment I would give would be to sit down and smoke a cigarette myself so as to keep calm."

SHOWMEN

Squadrons at Maxwell Field are preparing to entertain themselves with their own talent by producing stage shows. The first program is already in rehearsal and will take the form of a "male burlesque." Mechanics and crew men are putting aside their oily coveralls at night to don female stage costumes. The squadron which presents the best performance will be given a prize by the post Recreation Department.

COMPLIMENT

A Gunter Field, Alabama soldier was trying to get a furlough and he was using all the wiles of flattery. He wound up his plea by praising a picture of his commanding officer's son.

"He looks just like you, sir," said the private.

But all oratory failed, and the officer said he couldn't grant the furlough. The soldier thought for a second, then rescinded his pretty speech.

"Sir," he said, "I take back what I said about your son looking like you. He looks like his mother."

20-mm Aircraft Cannon In Mass Production

The Ordnance Department announced this week that mass production of 20-mm aircraft cannon has been attained. Manufacture of these guns was tripled within the past month, and there is every indication that the production rate will continue its rapid climb.



OLIVIA EASTUS, "Singing Sweetheart" of Camp Berkeley, Texas, is shown in her honorary colonel's uniform as she appeared on "Army Matinee," a series of broadcasts emanating from Camp Wolters. An adopted daughter of the 158th Infantry at Berkeley, attractive Miss Eastus is one of eight vocal competitors in a radio contest to select a Soldiers' Singing Sweetheart of Texas Army camps.

Navy Lost a Colonel At Start of Last War

FORT BENNING, Ga.—If the state of Illinois had not been so close with its funds a quarter century ago, D. S. Roysdon might be a naval officer cruising the Pacific instead of a lieutenant colonel about to become an assistant chief of staff of the Third Armored Division.

Bears Bolt

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—A Polar Bear Club was enthusiastically launched at the station hospital in November. Members agreed to forfeit two dollars on failure to take a daily dip in Kingsley Lake, which borders the camp.

The temperature sagged to the thirties but Lts. H. E. Chalmers and J. C. McAfee—president and vice president, respectively, of the club—took their usual dips, calling loudly for more members.

The membership of the club currently consists of Lts. Chalmers and McAfee.

Travels 6000 Miles In Less Than Year

FT. KNOX, Ky.—When it comes to covering a lot of territory in a short space of time, even Cook of Travel-Tours fame has nothing on Cpl. George Palfreyman, who recently arrived here from Ft. Richardson, Alaska, to enroll in the Officer Candidates school.

Corporal Palfreyman's travels began at his home town of St. Joseph, Mo., where, as a member of the National Guard, he was called into service last February. After induction, he was shipped to Ft. Lewis, Wash., for preliminary training, and from this point to Ft. Richardson, near Anchorage, Alaska. All told, he has traveled more than 6000 miles since leaving home.

Colonel Roysdon, now assistant transportation and supply officer for the Second Armored Division here, will leave late this month for his new job at Camp Polk, La.

His was the task in 1941 of arranging what were probably the largest rail movements ever effected by an American division in peacetime, for Colonel Roysdon was in charge of the transportation of the hundreds of track vehicles to and from maneuvers—and the Second Armored spent more time in maneuvers than any other division.

"I once belonged to the Illinois Naval Militia," Colonel Roysdon explained. "Then I went to Montana, and was there when the World War started. I asked the militia to send me travel funds to return for active duty. They couldn't furnish travel to anybody from outside the state."

Discharged from the naval militia, Roysdon joined the Army and soon became a sergeant. In 1920 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Regular Army. He has had two tours of duty in Hawaii, serving for four years as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Slavens.

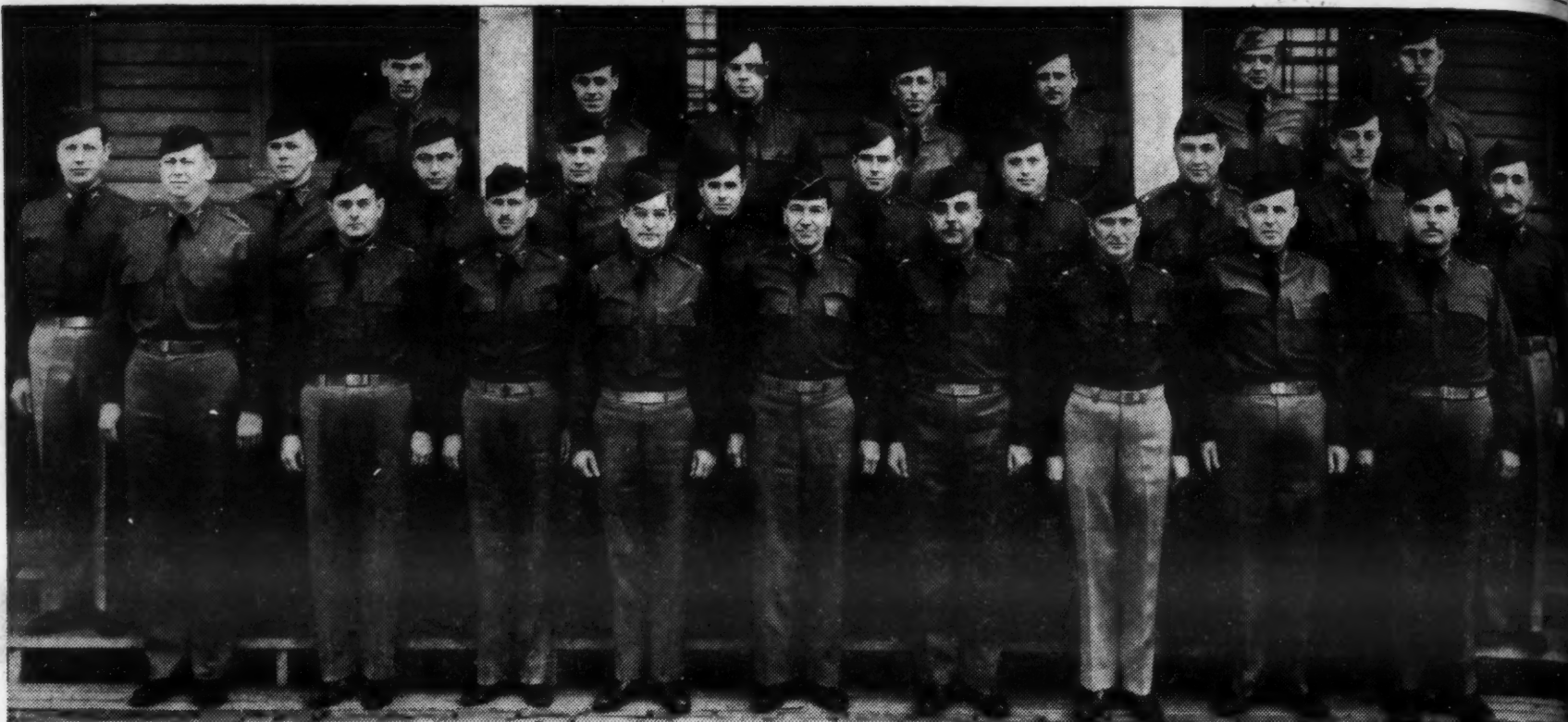
A graduate of Infantry and Tank school, Colonel Roysdon formerly served as transportation and executive officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. James Weaver, now commanding the Far Eastern Tank Group in the Philippines.

Colonel Roysdon was assigned to the Second Armored Division at its inception in 1940.



CORPORAL Warren Phillips is king for a day in Co. K, 145th Infantry of the 37th Division, which has erected a throne for the charge-of-quarters in the company street. Capt. James Casey, company commander, conceived the idea to illustrate the authority of the CO.

—AP Photo by Steve Laska



HERE'S FIRST Picture of Brig. Gen. Edwin P. Parker Jr., recently named to command of the FARC at Fort Bragg, N. C., and his staff. Left to right (front row): Captain Denton, Major Betts, Major Cooper, Lt. Col. Findlay, S-1, General Parker, Lt. Col. Dalferes, Executive, Lt. Col. Montgomery, Major Gully, S-4, Major Long. (Second row): Lieutenant Meek, Lieutenant Stufflebeam, Cap-

tain Jones, Captain Tryor, Captain Hero, aide, Lieutenant McKinney, aide, Captain Rodkey, Captain Hart, S-3, Lieutenant Wilson, Captain Goldspinner, (Third row): Lieutenant Heine, Lieutenant Quillen, Lieutenant Doerflinger, Captain Allen, Captain Winkel, Lieutenant Newton, Lieutenant McVey.

—AT Photo by Rell Clement

Office of Air Corps Chief Streamlined for War Speed

To meet the urgent and increasing demands of full-scale air combat operations called for by President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress, a complete reorganization of the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps has been undertaken, the War Department announced today. Major features of the reorganization already are in effect.

The reorganization was undertaken to speed up procurement of warplanes, the training of pilots, bombardiers, navigators, enlisted technicians and other aviation specialists required by modern warfare, the delivery and maintenance of combat aircraft in theaters of operation, and to meet manifold other demands of war operations.

The plan provides for closer coordination within the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps and more effective cooperation with the Army Air Forces and the Air Force Combat Command. The reorganization effects a re-grouping of the former divisions of the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps.

Here's New Set-Up

The Office of the Chief of the Air Corps under the new set-up consists of the following:

1. The Chief of the Air Corps.

2. The Executive Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps and his assistants. The Executive Assistant will perform the general direction of and coordinate all functions of the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps.

3. An Adjutant General who performs the normal duties of an adjutant general.

4. An Inspector General, who will, in addition to the normal duties of an inspector general, perform the duties formerly charged to the Chief of the Inspection Division, and such other functions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Chief of the Air Corps.

5. A Judge Advocate General, who will perform the normal duties of a judge advocate general, those functions which have been charged to the Chief of the Legal Division, and such other functions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Chief of the Air Corps.

6. A Fiscal Officer, who will perform the duties charged to the Chief of the Fiscal Division and such other functions as may be prescribed.

7. An Assistant for Procurement Services, who will perform the duties charged to the Chief of the Material Division and other functions which may be prescribed.

8. An Assistant for Supply and Maintenance Services, who will perform the duties now charged to the Commanding General of the Air Service Command, the Chief of the Buildings and Grounds Division, the Chief of the Airplane Unit and the Chief of the Ammunition Unit of the Service Section of the Operations Division and such other functions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Chief of the Air Corps.

9. An Assistant for Personnel and Training Services, who will perform the functions charged to the Chiefs of the Military Personnel Division, the Civilian Personnel Division, Training Division, the Medical Division (less those functions transferred to the Air Staff), the Intelligence School Section of the Intelligence Division and other functions as may be prescribed.

10. An Assistant for Ferrying Services, who will perform the duties now charged to the Commanding Officer of the Air Corps Ferrying Command and such other functions as may be prescribed.

Traffic Services, who will be charged with the administrative regulation of flying, the operation of the Army Airways Communications Service, the operation of the Weather Service, the supervision of Bolling Field, the duties formerly charged to the Chief of the Maps Section of the Intelligence Division, the duties of the Chief of the Operations Division, less those allocated to other assistants; allocation of aircraft to activities and agencies under control of the Chief of the Air Corps, and such other functions as may be prescribed.

Executive Has Assistant

The Executive Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps will be assisted by an Assistant Executive for Technical Planning and Coordination and by an Assistant Executive for Administrative Planning and Coordination.

The Assistant Executive for Technical Planning and Coordination will plan and coordinate the activities of the Photographic Unit; the activities of the Weather Section, and such other technical functions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Chief of the Air Corps.

The Assistant Executive for Administrative Planning and Coordination plan and coordinate all administrative functions of the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps.

The Chief of the Intelligence Division is continuing to perform his present duties until the absorption of these activities is accomplished by other agencies, excepting the operation of the Intelligence School and a Maps Section, which have been transferred in accordance with the reorganization memorandum.

The new reorganization plan supercedes the recently announced reorganization of the Training and Operations Division, Office of the Chief of the Air Corps, which partially prepared the way for the new and larger reorganization plan. The former Training and Operations Division, under the provisions of a memorandum of November 24, 1941, was divided into a Training Division, an Operations Division and a Communications Division.

Officers have been assigned to duty

under the new reorganization plan as follows:

Acting Chief of the Air Corps, Major General Walter R. Weaver.

The Executive Assistant to the Chief of the Air Corps, Lieutenant Colonel L. S. Smith.

Assistant Executive for Administrative Planning and Coordination, Lieutenant Colonel, Byron E. Gates.

Assistant Executive for Technical Planning and Coordination, Lieutenant Colonel James G. Taylor.

Adjutant General, Colonel William F. Pearson.

Judge Advocate General, Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Snodgrass.

Fiscal Officer, Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Martenstein.

Inspector General, Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Beverley.

Assistant for Procurement Services, Brigadier General Oliver Echols.

Assistant for Supply and Maintenance Services, Brigadier General Henry J. F. Miller.

Assistant for Ferrying Services, Colonel Robert Olds, recently named to be Brigadier General.

Assistant for Personnel and Training Services, Colonel Walter Kraus.

Assistant for Army Air Training Services, Colonel Oliver S. Ferson.

Exasperating Story of Uncontrollable Jenkins

By PRO

FORT BENNING, Ga.—This is the saga of Uncontrollable Jenkins.

Uncontrollable is the pot-bellied coal heater in the Public Relations Office of the 2nd Armored Division.

We had a dickens of a time

holding hold of him. The guy who

supposed to install young Jenk

while we were away on maneu

—so that the office would be all

and cozy when we returned—di

get around to it. For some week

December weeks, at that—we

ered so hard we could hardly

the phone while we called vari

folk about the division to find

where Uncontrollable had got off

Finally young Jenkins came in.

was a nice little fellow, just ab

so high and so wide, with a squ

mouth and a lid that didn't fit

well. He settled down in the mi

of our office with an air of per

nenity and we made him welcom

Alas, he has worn that welcom

thin—so thin that you could read

announcement of a K.P. dec

through it. U.J., as we now kn

him with contempt, began to

temperament from the very fir

When he arrived he had no gra

He has been an ingrate ever sin

Feed U.J. a little coal and w

does he do? He gets so hot un

the collar that he looks like a

of tabasco.

Close the draft and what happ

His temper goes still higher, and

begins to mutter and tap his

on the floor.

Try to ignore him. Oh, no, y

don't! He gets a fine apop

crimson right across his bottom

Starve him to death, if you

you can get away with it. The

ute you turn your back he'll g

quietly—without leaving. Ther

has to be coaxed with a newsp

sandwich.

Uncontrollable has taken over

Public Relations Office. Relat

around here have become stran

The typewriters are silent. The

eras no longer click. We are

pampering U.J.

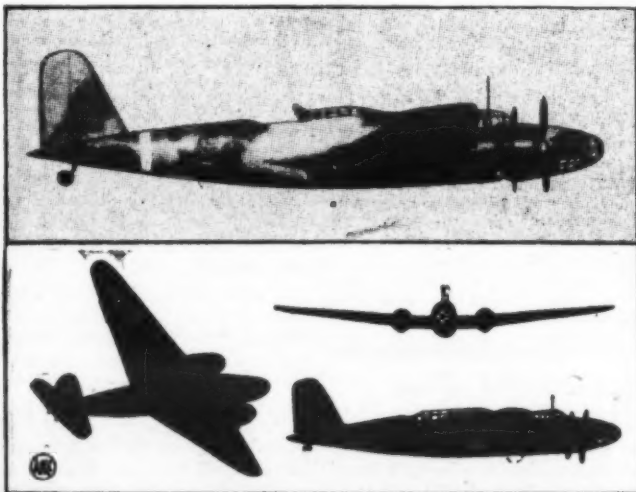
Somebody give the little

some coal!

How to Tell

The Enemy's Planes

Jap '97' Heavy Bomber



This is one of Japan's most modern warplanes and is used by both Army and Navy. Superficially, the 97 bears some resemblance to several American medium bomber types, for it is a low-wing all-metal monoplane with retractable landing gear and is powered with two radial engines. However, the Jap bomber appears to lack the power-driven fuselage gun turret which is standard equipment on all American bombers. And the 97 has far less speed and range than U. S. heavy bombers, which are driven by four motors. The 97 will speed at 266 mph.

Funston Photogs Ready to Roll with 2nd Cavalry

CAMP FUNSTON, Kans.—A detail of the 162nd Signal Photo Company, on duty with the 2nd Cavalry Division could be a photo studio on wheels if and when the occasion arises. Under command of Lt. Jack Judge, the men have turned one of their vehicles into a rolling studio equipped with everything but a beautiful blonde for extra-curricular still-life photos. During the past few months the photogs have been active in following the various units of the Division into the field. The men took part in the 2nd Cavalry Division's spectacular "blitz" of Topeka, Kans., this past Armistice Day and in cooperation with the Topeka newspapers got some highly commendable spot news photos. The unit also took part in the mock battles at Iola, and at the Jayhawk Ordnance Works outside of Pittsburg, Kans., each time getting valuable experience in taking spot photos on the scene of action.

In addition to their rolling studio, the men have a three-room building which houses a darkroom, office and studio. They work hand in hand with the Public Relations Section who keeps them busy snapping all sorts of pictures—most of which are good old Army cheesecake.

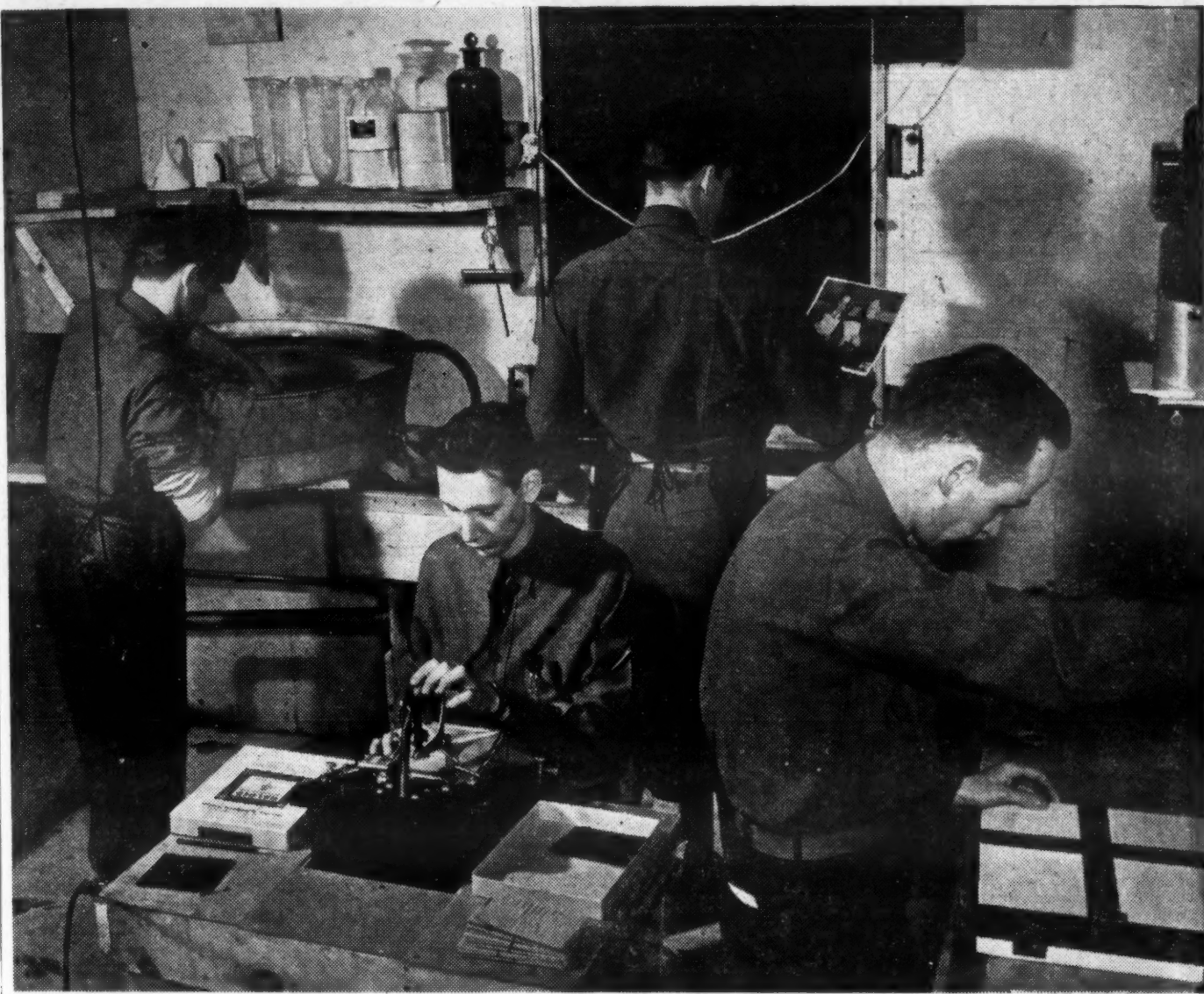
SARGE SIGHS

Prts. Meunier Reclassified

WITH THE 43RD DIVISION.—When First Sgt. William Moulton, 43rd Division, yells for "Private Meunier!" he has to duck back into his tent to avoid being trampled under by a quartet of eager soldiers of the Vermont Infantry Regiment. They're all named Meunier! To make matters worse, two are named Leo and two Rene.

The first sergeant may have his troubles with the quartet but the men themselves have even more troubles. They receive and sometimes read one another's mail before they find the letter is not theirs. Twice, now, one Meunier has mistakenly read a letter from the sweetheart of another Meunier. They borrow library books and the wrong ones get reprimands for having the books overdue.

The four men practically wore themselves out answering every call to be all right. "Private Meunier." Finally, in cooperation, they called a round-table conference and notified everyone that they were to be designated by their first two initials, which fortunately hardly differ. Now it's "L. A.," "L. A.," "L. A.," "L. A."



Non-com Anticipates Seeing Hitler, Duce Again

By Pfc. J. HARLAN ALTHEN,
175th Inf., Fort Meade, Md.

Cpl. Paul J. Schmidt of D Company, 175th Infantry, has seen both Hitler and Mussolini, but the next time he sees either one of the men he hopes it will be from behind his 37-mm. anti-tank gun.

Although born in Germany and having spent most of his life in that country, Corporal Schmidt thinks this is a "pretty swell" country and is convinced that for the good of the world Germany "must be kept in her place."

Corporal Schmidt has something of a reputation as a raconteur among his buddies in D company, whom he often regales with tales of his Old World experiences, particularly his escape from Czechoslovakia when the Nazis invaded Sudetenland in October, 1938.

The exuberant corporal can't see Hitler in hardly any light.

"I saw Hitler during one of those long-winded parades in Berlin in 1936 and when he waved at the

crowds along the streets, his actions were as effeminate as a girl," Corporal Schmidt related. "When you consider how he has gambled with the fate of the German people, he really is no superman at all."

"When I was in Germany in 1936 things seemed to be booming and everyone was outwardly happy. But it was all based upon manufacture of armament, something bound to get Germany eventually into a war which she cannot win."

Corporal Schmidt said he has also seen Mussolini speaking from his Rome. "With his chin jutting out as Rome. 'With his chin jutting out as he talks, and his chestiness he appears to be a much more forceful person than Hitler," Schmidt explained.

Brothers In Berlin

Corporal Schmidt says he has a brother-in-law in Berlin who is a minister and who supports the Nazi philosophy. "But he's a bum and I've told him so," he adds.

Born in Berlin in 1911, Corporal Schmidt remained there until 1928 when he migrated to the United States, settling in Chicago.

"When I arrived in Chicago," Corporal Schmidt explained, "I hardly knew a word of English. My uncle, who lived in Chicago, wrote out a letter identifying me and explaining that I was looking for work. In about two weeks I got a job in a butcher shop."

"I got to like this country a lot and managed to get myself adjusted without much trouble. In 1935 I won second place in a sales contest conducted by the Bata Shoe Co., a Czechoslovakian concern. As a result, I was selected with eight other men from all over the country to go to Czechoslovakia to study Bata production methods for four years. At the end of this time we were to return to the United States and help set up the Bata plant at Belcamp, Md."

Corporal Schmidt spent a happy two years in Czechoslovakia, often making pleasure trips to Berlin, Paris, and Rome.

"When Hitler started to make trouble in Sudetenland, I advised myself to get out," Corporal Schmidt recalled. "But I had a tough time because Czechoslovakia was mobiliz-

ing and all the borders were closed." At that time he was at Zlin, in the center of the country, where the Bata plant was located. With an American companion he made plans for a quick evacuation.

"Although our passports were in order," Schmidt went on, "we couldn't get any trains, as they were loaded with soldiers. We hired a taxi to drive us to Prague, but we were held up every once in a while by blackouts, which the Czechs had clamped down. You see, that blackout stuff we had down in the Carolinas is old stuff to me."

"We took a train to Eger, on the German border, but all activity around the border was suspended because it looked as if at any minute this might be a battlefield," he continued. "Then we went to Bohumin, where Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland meet, and when we couldn't cross there, we went back to Prague."

Ambassador Helps

Taking advantage of his American citizenship, Corporal Schmidt, and 50 other Americans, won an assurance from the American ambassador in Prague that a train out of the country would be provided. The train took them to the only open border, into Hungary.

"We rode a while through Hungary and then came to the Austrian border, which we had to walk across," Corporal Schmidt said. "By that time our money had run out, so we had to seek the aid of the American consul in Vienna. He said he had no office funds for such assistance, but he must have been a pretty decent fellow, because he gave us out of his own pocket enough money to get to Strasbourg, in Alsace-Lorraine. I don't remember his name, but we repaid him his money as soon as we got some more."

"At Strasbourg the German border police stopped us, and believe me, my heart was thumping while they held us. Somehow they released us, and we managed to pick up some money in Strasbourg, where Bata had some retail stores. We then went to Paris, where the Munich crisis had also blacked everything out. Bata had managed to transfer some of his funds to Holland, so there was money in Paris for us to return to America."

Forgets Germany

Asked if he had any qualms about having to fight his mother country, Corporal Schmidt said:

"Not at all. I've forgotten all about Germany, I'm 100 per cent American."

The interviewer observed that Corporal Schmidt liked this country.

"Darned right, I do," he answered. "I even like the Army. I didn't like the idea of being drafted so soon, but what's happened lately has changed all that, and I'm only too glad to be here right now."

Corporal Schmidt isn't at all frightened by the apparent might (or pre-Russian might) of the German army.

"Materials are the backbone of any army, and we all know that United States has the materials," he observed. "It's only a matter of time before we have a real Army."

As the interview was being concluded, Corporal Schmidt's top kick in D Company, First Sgt. William Hoffman remarked:

"You can say for me that he's one of our best corporals."

Parasites

CAMP POLK, La.—With the inactivation of the 40th Armored Regiment by a recent Armored Force edict, Lt. Joseph Daigre, the assistant adjutant, reports that he is being plagued by a horde of pests.

He reports that he didn't mind when the "vultures" from other outfits call up and ask for some good men from the carcass of the 40th but he thinks that they are going too far when they call up and ask for the office furniture as well.

His only comment is, "First it's vultures and now it's termites!"

60,000 Volunteers Set All-Time Mark

The rush to the colors was greater during December as a result of Black Sunday (Dec. 7) than at any previous period in the history of the nation. A total of nearly 60,000 men enlisted voluntarily in the Army (the total is expected to go past the 60,000 mark when the whole count is in).

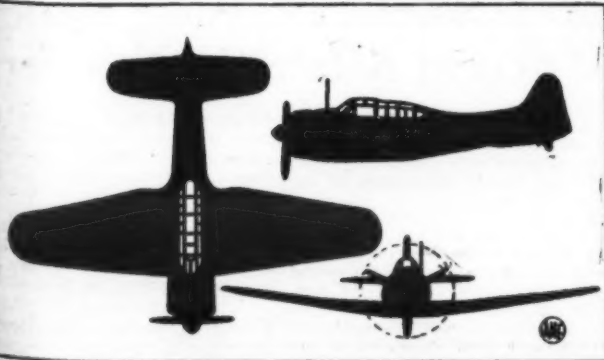
Nearest approaches to the new all-time record were May, 1917, when 30,789 enlisted, and October, 1940, when there were 44,000 volunteers.

The War Department recently reversed its policy on voluntary enlistments, will continue to permit young men to volunteer. By a continuance of enlistments, the Army hopes to get 18 and 19-year-old youths badly needed for specialized service and highly regarded as combat troops in tough modern war.

How to Tell

The Army's Planes

Douglas Dauntless



Standard dive bomber of our fleet and also of the Army Air Forces (which call it the A-24) is this low-wing monoplane powered by a Wright radial engine. Here are three views which will help you recognize it in the air: Side view—the sharp taper of the rudder and fin. Elevation—the deep wing which has rounded tips and a pronounced flare where it joins the fuselage. Head-on—the upward lift of the outer wing panels and the radio mast to the left of the cockpit.

Army Backs Bill For Women's Spotting Corps

The army needs about 12,000 women at once, a Congressional committee was told this week, for use in the airplane interceptor service and other Army branches.

Lt. Col. Ira Swift of the General Staff told the House Military Affairs committee there were some jobs, such as the telephone operators in air raid spotting organizations, which women could do better than men.

The officer said the Army was using about 6,000 volunteer, unpaid women, but it was believed that the service would be more efficient if a control were established. He estimated that it would cost about \$10,000,000 a year to uniform, house and train the 12,000 needed. About 10,000 would be put in interceptor command work.

Representative May, chairman of the committee, read a letter from General George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, adding his approval of the bill to establish a voluntary women's auxiliary corps to the approval already given by Secretary Stimson.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, author of the bill, and Colonel Swift emphasized that it does not involve civilian defense activities.

"This is for the Army," the Colonel said.

Committee members asked if women would be exposed to peril. Not any more than any other civilian, Colonel Swift replied. The Army was not advocating "Amazon divisions."

The duties for which the auxiliary corps would be used include those of telephone operators, clerks, machine operators, welfare workers, cooks, laundresses, and duties especially connected with the air raid service. The highest ranking women officers now contemplated would be majors.

MacDill Field Initiates New Lecture Series

MACDILL FIELD, Fla.—Orientation courses consisting of fifteen lectures showing events leading to World War II, how the war has been fought in European countries and describing the U. S. soldier's role in the conflict were started here last Monday.

The lectures at MacDill Field are under the supervision of Captain J. W. Johnson.

Crack Shot Trains at Kelly for Air Job



HERE ARE SOME of Lieutenant Carr's 300 rifle and pistol trophies. He's also good with a machine gun.

KEELY FIELD, Tex.—A champion pistol and rifle shot in the Infantry, Lt. Mack G. Carr, Jr., is now training to become a flying fighter in the Army Air Forces.

Before he came to the Air Corps, Lieutenant Carr accumulated over 300 individual and group awards for marksmanship, approximately 50 for rifle, the rest for pistol. He is the son of Lt. Col. Mack Carr, of the Infantry, Headquarters of the Second Army, at Memphis.

A non-commissioned officer in the 30th Infantry, 3rd Division, for four and a half years. Lieutenant Carr received his reserve commission in 1939, and in October of 1940 was ordered to active duty. By an unusual set of circumstances he was assigned to the 30th Infantry, and was made commander of the rifle and pistol teams of which he had formerly been an enlisted member. It was while he was a member of that team that he twice won the McQuade Trophy, one of the highest awards for pistol marksmanship in the Army.

Lieutenant Carr has lost count of his awards, but he won his first championship—of Arizona—while a junior in high school. He was a member of the U. S. Infantry team at the Camp Perry matches of 1938, '39, and '40. In 1938 he was a member of the Infantry pistol team at Camp Perry which broke the world's records for the national pistol team match.

In 1939 he won the all American Championship in Individual 45 National Match Course, and, with Sgt. J. A. Tumlin, he holds the world .38 caliber doubles record.

International Situation Explained at Fort Custer

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—Believing that the best soldiers are those who know what they are fighting for, post officials last week instituted an educational program for Fort Custer designed to give all personnel here an authentic picture of "The International Situation As It Affects This Country."

Two lectures have been completed in the first phase of the program, and this week the second phase will be instituted with company and unit commanders calling together their units for short, informal daily talks on present happenings on the war fronts and in our national war effort. The third phase of the program calls for civilian experts to come in to talk to the men, and that will be begun in the next week or so.

First phase of the program is comprised of 15 lectures on the events

and the reasons leading to American involvement in the World War II. Objectives of this phase as outlined by the Adjutant General's Department are to give all military personnel: (1) An outline of post-World War events, with major emphasis on the 1938-41 period, in so far as they have influenced the defense policy of the United States; (2) U. S. foreign policy since 1938; (3) Specific hazards to our national safety resulting from dynamic Axis policies, and (4) Roles and responsibilities of the individual soldier in the defense of the nation.

The current events phase will center on latest authentic news reports from the radio and press, which are to be relayed and explained to the military personnel. At these talks, as well as all lectures, the soldiers will be encouraged to ask questions relative to the subjects discussed.

Recognizing the contributions which outstanding authorities in economics, propaganda, education, and history could bring to the soldier, the War Department will amplify the course with outstanding civilian speakers. Among the men

secured for these talks are: Vilhjalmur Steffansson, explorer; Tyler Dennett, foreign expert and former president of Williams college; Bruce Hopper of Harvard University; Frank Graham, former president of the U. of North Carolina, and many others. Post officials have been requested to give the War Department dates upon which these men may come to Ft. Custer.

To be discussed in the introductory, or background, phase of the "International Situation As It Affects This Country" are: From Munich to the Fall of Poland; The Fall of Denmark and Norway; The Fall of Luxembourg, Holland, Belgium and France; The Battle of Britain; The Battle of the Atlantic; War in the Mediter-

anean and the Baltic; The Russian German War; Three Phases of the Far East; Latin America Facing World War; Role of the War Agencies in the U. S.; Our National Effort, 1939-41; and The Role of the American Soldier Fighting for His Country.

Additional information on the subjects will be made available in the company day rooms, bulletin boards, and the Service Clubs. Instructors for the courses were selected by the post commander, Lt. Col. George M. Shank, according to the Adjutant General's criteria including: "Previous experience as an instructor, knowledge of the field of discussion, platform presence, and personality."

Plan Up-to-Date Air Raid Alarm Bomb Squads at Camp Edwards

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Permanent installation of an air raid alarm system in the camp area and the training of incendiary bomb squads are the latest steps being taken to secure this camp from a surprise enemy air attack.

Plans have already been mapped by the Utilities section to replace a gong system only recently erected throughout the camp with a more up-to-date method of alarm, possibly sirens. The present air raid alarm consists of a section of iron rail suspended from an iron bar which is struck on the receipt of an air raid warning. Larger regiments have two of these gongs on their area while smaller units have one. Large red signs designate the presence of these temporary alarms.

All camp personnel have been instructed by a special set of orders issued by Lt. Col. Paul Murray, Concord, camp commander.

Each company, battery or detachment is now in the process of forming and training incendiary bomb squads. Special consideration is being given to the warehouse areas, the hospital and the telephone central office.

Officers attached to camp are being instructed in the best method to combat incendiary bombs. They in turn conduct classes for enlisted men on the subject.

Counter measures against enemy air attack by the use of all available anti-aircraft weapons have been worked out.

Bowie Soldiers Become Students Of World Affairs in New Series

CAMP BOWIE, Tex.—Soldiers of the 36th Infantry Division are now students of current affairs and world conditions in the new phase of the Army training program.

Orientation courses were added to the schedule to acquaint all members of the division with developments leading to the present world conflict. A series of lectures, covering the chain of events since the first World War, will be given in two phases, introductory and current.

Topics in the introductory phase include post-war events, development of the United States' foreign policy, specific hazards to our national safety, and responsibilities of the individual soldier in the defense of the nation.

Lectures in the phase on current events will deal with important developments in international affairs, and our war efforts as they occur. Selected officer personnel within the division were chosen to give the

lectures and lead a forum discussion built on questions from soldiers. In addition, civilian trainers will be provided by the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations. Only officers who have extensive training in international relations, either in civilian life or in the United States Military Academy, were chosen as instructors.

Cold Climate Soldiers To Wear 'Ice Spikes'

The American soldier is being equipped for all kinds of emergency—including slipping on the ice. Quartermaster Corps has purchased a limited number of ice creepers to be used by troops operating in Alaska according to a War Department announcement. The ice creeper, which keeps the soldier from slipping while walking on the ice or hard-packed snow worn over the shoe, over the other footgear.



RAF CADET Derek Sharp of Yorkshire, England (left) shakes the steady hand of Instructor Jay McCausland, who saved his life by making a perfect landing while Sharp was perched on the tail of their training plane. The cadet fell out of the plane, grabbed the tail and hung on while McCausland maneuvered him to safety at the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) primary flight school.

'Good Humor' Man Turns Into Mural

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—La Garde hospital may decide to sponsor a one-man art exhibit one of these days. If it does, visitors will be directed to the room of Lt. George A. Ward, Co. B, 166th Infantry, who sustained a broken back in an automobile accident last October.

Lt. Ward, however, isn't an artist. He just happens to possess rare good humor.

Faced with the prospect of spending months in a plaster cast, the lieutenant decided to kill the monotony of his confinement with a hobby. Artist-patients in the ward volunteered their services.

The officers' cast is now colorful as well as "itchy." A variety of military emblems covers its once-white surface.

Braddock's Ex-Trainer Preps Ft. Dix Fighters

FORT DIX, N. J.—Cpl. Marty McGann, former trainer for world's heavyweight champion James J. Braddock, lost no time in putting to work for the Army his ability to condition and handle boxers. Called back to his old company here with other "28's and over," McGann has arranged to take four Fort Dix soldier-boxers to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point to trade leather on a weekly fight card. He is also lining up a team of 12 boxers to represent Fort Dix in the Trenton Times Golden Gloves tourney.

Bob Randolph Grad Makes Name for Himself

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—Mighty Bob Randolph, who has made a name for himself in the Army Air Forces, is currently being credited with downing six planes in the war in the Pacific.

Even as an aviation cadet, short, stocky, good-natured Nebraskan already was a legend. By the time he arrived at Randolph, he was known only because his legal name and his parents remained in North Platte. The world, if not the sky, was at least his stamping ground.

Permanent personnel at this basic flying school remember Rishel for his toothy grin he flashed at colonels and buck privates alike. The grin,

and the super-salesman ballyhoo that refused to be awed by things military, were fronts for one of the most versatile minds in cadet annals.

Rishel's ten crowded weeks of basic training with Class 41-E last spring were weeks of smart flying and equally smart work on the ground—too cheerfully busy for him to expand fully on line of his entrance form: "University of Australia, Melbourne, 1937-40."

The "West Point of the Air" does not give perfect grades; Rishel merely made the highest allowable under the system. He also edited the April, 1941, issue of "Form One," the Cadet magazine, and had a squint at two others. Even in advanced training he kept rushing back to Randolph to see how Form

One was doing. The author-pilot wrote editorials, feature articles, poetry—no chore for a youngster whose verse has been published in the Saturday Evening Post and other national magazines.

A photographer himself, Rishel flashed his miniature camera into unexpected places, haunted the Randolph Field photography section for their latest and "hottest" shots. He grinned and got what he'd come for.

He wrote columns on other cadet personalities—grid stars, movie actors, lawyers, and sailors. But not one word did the editor say about himself, except to insert a classmate's cartoon of Cadet Rishel sweating it out in a nosed-over plane.

Just for the record, Rishel actu-

ally did attend the University of Australia for three years. Meanwhile he prowled around the Orient with his camera and an open mind—with such effect at Tokyo that the Japanese, suspecting heaven knows what, clapped him into jail. He had a personal grudge to settle at Pearl Harbor.

To pay for these wanderings in the mysterious East, Rishel did freelance reporting and photography. Even his best friends admit there are lots of gaps, but point out that Australasia is a big place. At odd moments in his life Rishel lectured on travel and photography to women's clubs and anyone else who would listen.

Rishel served in the Army's veterinary service at the Presidio of San Francisco, rising to the grade of corporal, before he enlisted in the Air Corps and transferred to primary flying school near Santa Maria, Calif.

People who should know say the most orthodox thing smiling Lieutenant Rishel has done was to be married in Randolph's post chapel soon after he received his wings and commission at nearby Brooks Field.

AC Ambulance Answers Call

VICTORIA, Tex.—While radio operators in one of the signal towers at the Air Corps Advanced Flying School supervised the air antics of aviation cadets and their instructors, an emergency call came crackling through the loudspeaker from Matagorda Island. A hospital ship was requested at the Victoria air school gunnery post to bring back a soldier in need of medical care.

This order was relayed to the hangar and within five minutes the big hospital ship completely equipped with stretchers, medical attendant and nurse, took off on its errand of mercy.

In less than 30 minutes the cabin plane returned with the patient who was immediately placed under the skillful care of the base medical officers, cutting to a minimum the danger of serious complications.

Thus the Air Corps, with its flying ambulances, is more able to take care of its own in any emergency involving the health or welfare of its personnel than any other branch of the service, whose members might require immediate medical attention when caught some distance away from their home station.

BOOKS . . .

DIVE BOMBER, by Lt. R. A. Winston, USN; Holiday House, \$2.

Do you want to know something about the training of a pre-war naval aviation cadet? Or, perhaps you'd like to compare it with the tough training of today. Bob Winston writes "I remember" story with the personal touch, but he manages to include solid details about the course of study at Pensacola. There are descriptions of formation flying, night flights, and the dive bombers. The material dealing with his active duty in the Pacific fleet might come in handy now, and the techniques described have probably been forgotten. And for a bit of peace-time nostalgia, we'd recommend his chapter on the gay life at the training center with weekends off for golf, swimming and fishing.

PLANE FACTS FOR AIRPLANE AND ENGINE MECHANICS, by A. Kutakoff; Military Book Co., \$2.

This is a shop guidebook for the student mechanic, clearly written step by step questions and answers in each chapter. There are detailed illustrations and drawings, and C. A. A. examination questions for each subject. The fields covered here are Materials and Properties, Welding, Elementary Principles of the Aircraft Engine, the spark and ignition system, carburetor,

lubrication, propeller, hydraulic equipment, instruments, and civil air regulations.

The author is an assistant Naval architect with the government; and the book is endorsed by Walter Hinton, president of the Aviation Institute of America.

OUR NAVY'S STRIKING POWER, by Leonard G. Winans; Grosset & Dunlap.

Here's a picture book for adults; a collection of 28 drawings of the various boats and gadgets the Navy has to wage battle. Opposite each picture is a short description of the mechanism, how it operates, the speed (if it's a ship), and other details a well-informed observer would want to have. The protective devices, such as the collision mats, paravanes, and degaussing cables are also included.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE AIR CORPS, by Lt. Hugh Sears, USA (ret'd); Grosset & Dunlap.

Pictures and drawings are used with effectiveness to give this close-up of the latest equipment of the Air Corps. The brief text carries the action along, but the illustrations tell the story of the four divisions of the air forces—the pursuit ships, the bombers, the Naval Air Corps, and the general category of weapons, armor and maneuvers.

Here's your chance to find out what is meant, in air corps language, by "chivvying," "propeller brake," "a Buckingham," "pay load" and "bread basket." These pages have all the

answers.

RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP, by Lt. Wm. L. Stephens; A. S. Barnes & Co., \$1.00.

This manual of marksmanship is one of a series of "how to do it" books published by the Barnes Co. Although written primarily for civilian activity, a careful treatment is given of all the essentials of accurate shooting.

Regulation positions are set out in detail, and there is much technical matter on targets, sights, sighting and aiming, and the care and cleaning of a rifle.

There's a new reprint, for a quarter, of Douglas Miller's *You Can't Do Business With Hitler* (Pocket Books); no one needs to be convinced, but this is a good story of all the dark and dirty deeds collected by Miller while an attaché at the U. S. Embassy in Berlin . . . Another entry for the "dere mabel" class, is *Hi Hattie, I'm In the Navy* (M. S. Mill Co.) or, the love letters of a salt to his sweet. The scene of his first medical exam where the doctor says "step down," and the sailor answers, "Well, I'll meet you half way," is really something. For added attraction, the publishers append a dictionary of naval slang.

They took plain army talk and made a book of it; a very scholarly one, too. *Army Talk* (Princeton University Press) is a dictionary of soldier terms, with the historical background and development of each supplied.

Pro Comics Draw Laughs at Croft

CAMP CROFT, S. C.—"Keep 'Em Laughing . . . in the aisles" is the motto of Pts. Bill Wolff and Phil Geller, late of Brooklyn, who find themselves working harder to satisfy the humor of their campmates than ever did for coin. The pro comedy team take turns emceeing a variety shows presented here in the Morale office.

Wolff is strictly on the funny side, and rarely ever constantly has the boys "in stitches." No newcomer to the field of defense entertainment, he wrote comic script, appeared regularly on a variety radio shows, and freed as a stag comedian in civilian life.

Geller also is an experienced emcee. In addition to being on the very funny side he has an enormous repertoire of dialects, and can temporarily adapt a dialect to any comic situation.

The two emcees operate independently of each other. That is, they put out and line up their shows separately, but they work shows alone. Though the battalion shows are

presented to the recruits at night the real work for these soldier-entertainers is in the Morale office of the camp where they must constantly keep a glossary of all the available talent in camp. The soldiers are trained here and shipped out after their intensive training period is completed. As the talent leaves the camp new talent, from new soldiers, must be carded. The entertainers chosen for the shows are thus drawn from the ranks.

Soldier audiences are said to be the toughest to entertain. They sit there with that "I dare you to make me laugh" attitude, the two emcees agree. As yet, however, neither Wolff nor Geller has experienced a "walkout."

"We love to entertain for the fellows in camp. If you get a good gag over they appreciate it and really give you a send-off," said Geller. "They want to see and hear something new. Wolff and I are continually scheming and plotting as to a means of getting fresh stuff for our shows. We have quite a library of gags, skits and blackouts, but we

always need more."

Geller can give a take-off on Hynkel the Dictator (Charlie Chaplin) well enough to even please a paying audience of civilians. Not only does he do his own "dictating" but he appropriately becomes his own translator merely by turning his double-crossed hat to one side.

A burlesque comedian, Wolff can draw an old fashioned belly laugh any time he wants to. He's a deadpan gagster, pantomime artist, and magician's stooge all rolled up into one.

Both Geller and Wolff confess that they sincerely enjoy doing shows for the other soldiers in camp. As Wolff puts it: "We get twice the kick doing something for the boys as the boys get out of seeing us perform."

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Who Had His Mitts on Hitler '36 Wants Second Opportunity

CAMP POLK, La.—Many a soldier in the U. S. Army would like to get the chance to shake the hand of Adolf Hitler—address Berlin—but the 3rd Armored (Bayou Blitz) Division has a man who has done just that. Right now, he would enjoy a second performance.

When Pfc. Dale E. Brand of the 391st Field Artillery detachment is asked about meeting with that certain person, he goes through the gestures that would happen if the meeting were again to take place. And he is a mark of finality and authority in those gestures.

Before his induction into the Army, Brand was a wrestler of note. When Mr. and Mrs. John Brand of Dodge, Ia., he attended Cornell College and really matriculated in fact, as a result of

wrestling ability he was national AAU champ in 1934 and again in 1935. In 1936 he overcame the best that the collegiate world had to offer in the 123-pound class to be crowned intercollegiate champion.

Selected as a member of the American Olympic wrestling team, Brand journeyed to Berlin where the squad finished third in the international competition. The members of the squad were then congratulated by Hitler.

Since that time the actions of the one-time corporal have resulted in the placing of Brand and other American boys in the ranks of the Army. Since that time the Olympic spirit of international good-will and peace has given way to the will of the god of war. Brand feels that he could have stopped this with a half-nelson.

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HERC
FICKLEN

"Which way are the men?"

A SHORT STORY

Incident in the Pix

By Sgt. W. K. Grigaronnes,
Manchester (N. H.) Airbase

A western sandwich which I was eatin' was my main attraction until he pushed his way through the mob to the PX counter. Breakfast and dinner musta been pretty bad 'cause he looked kinda hungry. I say musta, 'cause I dunno. The last time I tried to get in the mess hall the line was so big that I figured my hitch would be over before I got to the stum-burners. And havin' two years an' a butt to do, I wasn't takin' any chances. Since then I been hittin' the PX fer my chow.

Well, anyway, this guy stands at the counter about ten minutes tryin' to catch the eye of one of the PX babes to put in his order. Finally one of the waitresses comes amblin' over to ask if she can help him.

"You sure can," he says, kinda weak-like. Then I knew he was hungry, 'cause if he wasn't he would ask the babe what she was doin' tonight like the rest of the PX wolves. "Give me a cheeseburger with onions," he orders.

"Scrap the icebox and cheese it!" she hollers, and runs off somewhere else and nobody pays any attention to the order. The short order cook was scrapin' his nails with the spatula and lookin' at the clock to see if his time was in.

This hungry guy keeps lookin' at the grill waitin' fer his order to go on but nothin' happens fer about ten minutes. Then he tries again to catch the eye of the waitress again but she's further down the counter jawin' it with some wolf with mustard plastered over his mush. Soqn he commences to call the dame an' she does come over. Just as this guy tries to order again some john be-

hind him yells fer a bottle of chocolate milk an' right away she rushes to get it. When she does come back this guy orders his cheeseburger over again but this time without the onion. Guess he figures in his present condition the onion would knock him for a loop.

The order gets on the grill alright and the hungry guy keeps lookin' at it like you would a burlesque queen doin' her number. Finally, when the burger has been on the grill fer a long time the short order cook grabs it and flings it between a bun, and just then a guy farther down hollers fer a cheeseburger an' the cook gives it to him.

The hungry guy sees all this an' I'm watchin' him. Did yuh ever kick a skinny mutt in the slats when he tried to climb all over yuh? And did yuh see his face? Well, this guy looked just like that. I could of swore he whimpered when the other john bit into his burger. Heck if I had a burger I woulda give it to him.

By this time the hungry guy is so weak he can't hardly whisper—"Please, waitress," he says, "can I have a cheeseburger?" The gal shifts the gum to the other side of her mush an' slings a hunk of hair outa her eyes.

"Sorry, no more hamburgers," she tells the guy. "An' besides, the cook left; we're closing up." I turn to bite my pie an' when I look again there is the hungry guy flat on his back on the floor.

A couple johns picks him up and holler fer an ambulance. I swallow the rest of my pie an' look fer the PX queen I have a date with tonight.

INGENUITY

Soldier Works Stork Overtime for Alibi

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Sergeants at Camp Blanding have heard some tall tales and strange alibis from soldiers excusing minor infractions of Army regulations.

First Sgt. L. B. Curtis had a sergeant report back late on pass with the excuse that his train ran out of coal. When they got more coal the fireman broke the handle of the one and only shovel. So they just had to wait.

Sgt. Walter E. Spencer of Camp Blanding's Station Complement tells one about the man who claimed his car ran out of gas. The soldier said he had gone into a farm house to borrow some fuel and found the farmer's wife was about to be visited by the stork. He called his own wife in the hope that she could be of some assistance but learned to his surprise that the same stork was about to pay her a visit, too.

Flat tires, kidnappings, hayin' and hog markin' are only a few of the myriad excuses soldiers have employed. First Sgt. Dall of a military police company recalls receiving a telegram which read, "Snow on the mountain stop eight boys from Knoxville will be late."

Sergeant Maj. E. Davis at Camp Blanding's hospital had a really tall one pulled on him some time ago. A soldier rushed in with a telegram from his sister, which stated:

"Father dead come home at once." He was granted a 15-day furlough. About two months later the boy rushed in with another telegram from his sister: "Mother dead come home at once." Fifteen more days granted. Shortly after he returned from the second trip it was discovered, in his Service record, that his parents had been dead since he was two years old.

Infractions of regulations and the necessity of alibis are practically non-existent these days for the boys are in a determined, serious mood. But sergeants will always prize their grand old Army stories.

Chaplain Reports to 13th Inf.

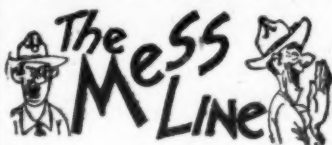
First Lt. John J. Powers has reported for duty here and has been assigned as Chaplain of the 13th Infantry, Post Authorities announced.

Chaplain Powers is a native of Oneonta, N. Y. He came to Fort Jackson from St. Helen, Schenectady, N. Y. where he was assistant pastor.

Pilot Reporter of the Merced (Calif.) Air Base salutes the keen memory of Arthur Ferrari, a farmer. Seeing a soldier standing beside the highway, Ferrari brought his car to a stop and offered transportation toward. En route, the farmer remarked, "If this were 23 years ago, I'd say your name was Bob Gill." The soldier's jaw dropped in surprise. "That's my name. I'm Bob Gill, Jr." Ferrari and the soldier's father served together in World War I and haven't seen each other since the armistice.

Fort Huachuca's **Bullet** exposes the sergeant whose performance of duty the other day was inspired by nothing more than his appetite. The sarge challenged a rabbit. Of course, the long-eared trespasser failed to stop. The next morning the three-striper ate the naughty rabbit for breakfast.

Fort Devens Digest envies Pvt. Murray Kaplan, who did the Bean-town up brown for three days with the sum total of four bucks. He was the guest of the **Boston Herald's** drama critic at dinner and the opening of a new play. Benny Fields invited him to spend the second evening at the Club Mayfair "with everything on the house." On the third evening Private Kaplan saw "Porgy and Bess" from a box seat as the guest of the drama critic of



A couple of soldiers were playing a spot of cards in the dispensary one day. Suddenly there was a knock on the door.

"Who is it?" yelled a john.

A quiet voice answered: "This is Rigor Mortis. May I set in?"

"Would you like to hear me imitate a robin, a cat and a wolf?"

"Okay, begin!"

"Tweet-tweet—Meow—Hi, Babe!"

... to end all "Waiter, there's a fly in my soup" jokes:

"Waiter, there's..."

"Serves him right; the little devil was in the ice cream last night."

"Waiter, there's..."

"Yes, we find drowning is more merciful than the swatter."

"Waiter, there's..."

"Grab your fork—maybe a trout'll come to the surface."

"Waiter, there's..."

"Well, whatta yuh expect for a dime—humming boid?"

"Waiter, there's..."

"Pardon me, but that's not the common DROSOPHILIA MELANGASTER, but a very rare DROSOPHILIA AFRICANUS."

"Waiter, there's..."

"That's all right there's no extra charge."

"Waiter, there's..."

"Force of habit, sir. The chef used to be a tailor."

"Waiter, there's..."

"Leave him be. He won't drink much."

Colonel: "Where's that chicken I asked for a half-hour ago?"

Messman: "It'll be along soon, sir—the cook hasn't killed it yet but he's gettin' in some nasty blows."

RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP

— BY —

Lieut. Wm. L. Stephens, Jr.

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POSTPAID

Here's a book for everyone who wants to know how to shoot and how to become an expert marksman. The author describes and illustrates the technique of rifle marksmanship in the following chapters:

You, Too, Can Become An Expert Marksman; The Target Rifle; 22 Caliber Long Rifle Ammunition; The Sportime Scope; The Shooting Post and Glove; The Score Book; The Rifleman's Kit; Regulation Shooting Positions; Sights, Sighting and Aiming; Trigger Squeezing; Breathing and Holding; Cleaning and Care of the Rifle; Target Reading and Wind Direction; and Range Routine.

Army Times

Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.

THE ARMY PRESS

the Daily Record.

At neat and tiny tabloid, **Morale Bulletin**, published by the Morale Section of Fourth Corps Area headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., announces the transfer of Lt. Col. John M. Fray to Virginia Military Institute as commandant. Maj. Robert Holmes, Jr., succeeds him.

The Casemate, Fort Crockett, Tex.: The likeness of Pvt. Doug Collins, the telephone operator's right number, was prominently displayed in the Western Electric paper. Result: Two proposals and letters from creditors.

Then there was the case of the private, reports **The Sheridan** (Fort Sheridan, Ill.), who dug deep in a pan of freshly made candy and ended up blowing soap bubbles. It evolved that the cooks had made up a pan of soap at the same time they had mixed the candy.

Fort Ord Panorama congratulates Sgt. George Bartlett who was notified by his girl friend in Little Rock, Ark., that he had been announced the winner of a new home—completely furnished, a supply of groceries, a new car and enough gas to last for 20,000 miles. As if that weren't enough luck for one man, the sergeant was given a furlough by Maj. Gen. Simpson so he could go back home and marry the girl.

That Cpl. Ed Paccone of Fort Hancock, N. J., is hep to jive vocabulary is indicated in this lead paragraph in the **Fog Horn**:

"Flush pumps, pistons, the Eighty-eight and licorice sticks swung out the Jumping Jive New Year's night in a groove with plenty of solid killer and terrific hide beating, while cats

beat out the rhythm."

Camp Grant Sentinel (Ill.): "Two weeks of fighting on the Finnish-Russian front in temperatures of 20 to 45 below zero didn't seem nearly as cold to Pvt. Arthur Luoma as the cold wave which swept Camp Grant and registered as low as 20 below. Luoma declared that an Illinois winter can out-freeze the Baltic region any day in the week."

One of the busiest places in Fort Wood, Mo., is the telephone switchboard, reveals the **Fort Wood News**. More than 20,000 calls have been handled by the girls in a 24-hour period.

Isolation—not medals—was the reward earned by Pvt. Curtis Hardy, first victim of a dawn attack on Camp Shelby, Miss. The **Reveille**, a late communique from the shower room, announced that Private Hardy was "odored out of action" by skunk at six a.m. When the Officer of the Day asked Private Hardy his version of the pole cat blitz, the guard said nothing. He just smiled.

Cartoon of the Week (by Pte. Haring in the **Panama Coast Army News**): Officer walking across the compound carrying a batch of mail and humming, "I Know Now The rhyme caption: 'Oh mister censor pleaseeze, On my bended knees I ask your indulgence—No revenge, no divulgence—'

Cpl. Paul Thielen's column in **Sea Field Broadcaster** credits Pvt. Andrews with the best crack shot far on the war situation in the Pacific. Sez Andrews, "Give the Japs enough Manila and they'll hang themselves."



HERC
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"Sunday driver!"

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Fore!

FT. GEORGE WRIGHT, Wash.—The strong hands of Bud Ward, who will be remembered as the national amateur golf champion of last year, haven't lost any of their grip.

As a private in the Army at this post, Ward can be seen making some keen "follow throughs" with a mop.

Callan Stars On All-Pro '11'

CAMP CALLAN, Calif.—Three Camp Callan corporals, members of the San Diego Bombers, were named for honors on the Pacific Coast Pro League All-Star football team this week.

Heading the list of gridiron professionals on the Coast is Cpl. Dave Bagarus, former Notre Dame backfield star, who was named as All-Star halfback by the Pacific Coast sports writers. Bagarus, a machine gun instructor at the Artillery Replacement Training Center, coached the great Kenny Washington of the Hollywood Bears to win individual scoring honors this season, scoring seven touchdowns in six games.

The two other Callan corporals honored were Cpl. Dick Schweidler, former Chicago Bear's star, who was named as halfback on the All-Coast team, La Grange, Ill., is an Artillery instructor on the 155 mm. cannons crack team plotting room, and Cpl. Bill in the Pioneer, ex-Loyola University gridiron star, who was given honorable mention by the fans.

250 Cagers Battle For 43rd Div. Crown

WITH THE 43D DIVISION—Basketball has taken the 43d Division storm if the activity of 120 teams, totaling 2,250 soldier-players is any criterion.

A titanic struggle for the Divisional championship is being waged and the winner will have the honor of representing the 43d against top-flight outside competition. The camps will be outfitted with snappy white and blue uniforms, bearing the proud title, "Forty-third Division."

While weeks of work on the part of the Division Morale Office went into the planning of the huge intradivision tournament, the enthusiastic response of the soldiers labeled it well spent.

Lat. Semi-Pro Guide Rates Riley Nine Best in Service

FT. RILEY, Kan.—The Army's hot stove league had a rifle of argument deleted from its routine when the National Semi-Pro Baseball Guide, just released, qualified the Cavalry Replacement Training Center nine as "the nation's leading service organization."

The rating was based on the cavalry nine's strong seventh place finish in the national semi-pro tournament at Wichita, Kan., last year, which drew teams from every section of the country, including Fort Lewis, Wash., and MacDill Field, Fla.

It told, it was a successful year for sports for the Centaur athletes, the football team having copped the Cavalry championship with a win over Ft. Bliss and lost only three tight tough games, including a tie with a Kansas all-star college team in the state's first Sun-bowl.

In the course of the season, the Cavalry eleven covered 4000 miles and drew 45,000 attendance.

The only Cavalry replacement center in the nation, Ft. Riley's teams are drawn from a changing camp personnel which, at full strength, has 6,000 trainees. Despite the supplementary position of sports in the training program, Ft. Riley has made commendable record.

Corporal Ranks Sarge in Ring

PORT BELVOIR, Va.—A sports rivalry that dated back to their college days was renewed here recently when Cpl. James Burton of the Cavalry Replacement Training Center here, and Sgt. Charles Rogers of Camp Lee, Va., met as finalists in an inter-camp boxing match.

Each team had won six bouts when the corporal and the sergeant climbed the ropes. When the fight was over, the corporal and the sergeant shared victory.



PRIMED FOR BATTLE but with leather gloves substituting for shells, these four soldiers of the 5th Armored "Victory" Division, Ft. Knox, Ky., plan to make it hot for the enemy in the Louisville Golden Gloves tourney. Left to right: Pvt. Robert W. Meredith, welter; Cpl. Turney L. Hamock, lightweight; Pvt. Lloyd K. Samples, welter; and Pvt. Leo A. Drees lightweight.

Colonel Okays 2nd Edition of All-American

Lt. Col. Frederick H. Chetlain was doubly surprised in Chicago last week.

He was interviewing men for enlistment in the Army Air Corps when it happened.

A husky Negro had his turn.

He said his name was "Fritz Pollard, Jr., sir."

The colonel raised his eyebrows high on his forehead and got a far-away look in his eyes.

That name took him back to his youth, to the days before the first World War when he attended Eugene Field Elementary School.

There was a Fritz Pollard there, too. They had played football and baseball together.

Later, Fritz enrolled at Brown University and the colonel at Yale.

But they didn't lose track of each other.

Fritz made it a habit for three years straight of helping beat Yale on the gridiron. In fact, he became famous as an All-American.

The colonel's reverie lasted but a few seconds.

He said: "Fritz, I haven't seen your dad in years but if you're half the man he is, the Army can use you."

The 26-year-old Negro knew that the colonel wasn't referring to size.

Still Playing

FT. KNOX, Ky.—The Armored Force School remembers Sgt. Emil Morello as a very active star baseball player on the 8th Company school detachment team rather than an actor who "played dead" so well he fooled the Japs completely at Manila.

Graduated last June in Tank Class No. 6, Sergeant Morello was a good student and an efficient non-commissioned officer, according to First Sergeant Dunn of Co. E (formerly 8th Co.).

The entire Armored Force School hopes Sergeant Morello will throw hand grenades with the same efficiency he used to toss a baseball.

Edwards Thin Clads Set for Senior Meet Tonight in New York

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass.—Fame of the 369th Coast Artillery (A. A.) track team is expected to be spread further when the soldiers participate in the Senior Indoor Track and Field Championship meet tonight in New York City.

Coached by Lt. John Woodruff, former Pittsburgh University and Olympic star, the 369th team boasts many former high school and college stars.

The 369th, a Harlem regiment, made an impressive showing in eastern track competition last spring, scoring victories in military programs at the Penn Relays and National Amateur Athletic meets at the University of Pennsylvania.

Staff Sgt. Thomas A. Carey, former member of the New York Pioneer Club and one of the 369th's dash men, will be defending his Metropolitan 60-yard dash championship in this meet.

Other outstanding trackmen on the soldier team are Staff Sgt. Jess Liscomb, assistant coach and manager; Sgt. Joseph Radcliffe, member of the mile and half-mile relay teams; Sgt. William Cuffey, former New York University freshman ace; Pvt. John Hardy, member of the quarter-mile and half-mile relay teams, and Pvt. Warren Coleman and Charles Jones.

Pvt. Allen Rollins, former Bates University track star, has accepted an invitation to compete in a meet at Malden, Mass., where he will be entered in the service dash and the 600-yard dash. Rollins also has been invited to strut his wares in the New England AAU track meet at Andover, February 23.

Five Tarheels On Unk's Team

VICTORIA, Tex.—Five Tarheels, who formerly did athletic honors for North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina, Clemson College, and Duke University are now here at the Air Corps Advanced Flying School.

The athletic activities of the five men takes in boxing, wrestling, football, and track.

Now practicing aerial one-tuos for the time he meets some Japs is Thomas R. Bell, who did his boxing at the University of North Carolina. A Clemson College contribution to national defense in the skyways is W. E. Bethea, who represented the "Tigers" in pugilistic circles. The third boxer of the North Carolina group at the Victoria air base is Sam B. Bledsoe, a track man at North Carolina State College.

The "Wolfpack" from North Carolina State formerly boasted a grunt and groan specialist in Luther P. Canup, who is wrestling with navigation, armament, and other Aviation Cadet problems as he completes the last 10 weeks of his flight training at the Victoria air school for pursuit pilots.

A former grid star with the Duke University "Blue Devils," Edwin F. Holmes is now on the business end of aerial attacks that will net plenty of winning points for the United States and its allies.

Rose Bowl Star Joins AC

PORTLAND, Oreg.—Another footballer of note showed his respect for the Army's aerial game this week. He is Martin Chaves, captain of the Rose Bowl's victorious Oregon State team, who was sworn in here as a flying cadet in the Army Corps by Lt. Col. B. H. Hensley.

Bowie Tourney Victors To Fight for G. C. Titles

CAMP BOWIE, Tex.—Eleven regiments of the 36th Infantry Division have entered boxing teams in an amateur elimination tournament in Brownwood.

Winners of the fights will be entered in the district Golden Gloves meet to be held in Brownwood February 2, 3 and 4, representing their respective regiments.

Listed among the entries in the elimination bouts are several former Golden Gloves fighters who have ring records. Two are Pvt. David L. Ridgway, Jr., who won the welterweight title in Bartlesville, Okla., and Cpl. Carlos Irrahra, former Southwest featherweight champion.



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A \$1000 defense bond has been offered the first graduate of the Southern Airway Training School at Decatur, Ala., who downed an enemy warplane. Frank W. Hulse (center), president of the school, is putting up the prize. Inspecting it here are Cadets W. S. Nelson and P. R. Perlowin.

—AT Photo by SEACTC

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

Hartnett, Maj. Sydney G., from New York to Washington.
Giddings, Capt. Clyde H., from Camp McArthur, Calif., to Fort Washington, Md.
Leatherman, First Lt. Clarence D., from Camp Wheeler to Fort Washington.
Turner, Maj. Edward S., from Baltimore to Washington.
Jafford, Second Lt. Franklin M., from Camp Davis to Fort Washington, Md.

AIR CORPS

Arnold, First Lt. Charles D., Jr., from Patterson Field, Ohio, to Wright Field, Ohio.
Fox, Second Lt. John W., from McClellan Field, Calif., to Fort Mason, Calif.
Hester, Second Lt. Nevin K., from McClellan Field to Fort Mason.
Crouse, Second Lt. Charles L., Jr., from McClellan Field to Fort Mason.
Huber, Capt. William R., from Barksdale Field, La., to Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Namara, Capt. Francis J., from Ellington Field, Tex., to Olathe Field, Mo.
Poe, Maj. William A., from Waco, Tex., to Lubbock, Tex.

Johnson, Maj. John H., from McClellan Field to Fort Mason, Calif.
Ferris, First Lt. Burt D., from Wright Field to Patterson Field, Ohio.
Tunge, Capt. Werner O., from Barksdale Field, La., to Geiger Field, Wash.
Lullivan, First Lt. William A., Jr., from Randolph Field, Tex., to MacDill Field, Fla.
Houtter, First Lt. James T., Jr., from Camp Shelby to Washington.
Douglas, Second Lt. William A., from Camp Shelby to Washington.
Triscoe, Maj. William N., from Kelly Field, Tex., to Lake Charles, La.
Eaton, First Lt. Joseph J., Jr., from Maxwell Field, Ala., to Valdosta, Ga.
Evan, First Lt. William P., Jr., from Gunter Field, Ala., to Tyndal Field, Fla.
McNeal, First Lt. Thomas C., from Ellington Field, Tex., to Midland, Tex.
Conkrah, Second Lt. Charles D., from Randolph Field to Lubbock, Tex.
Voland, Capt. George W., from Washington to Atlanta.
Israel, Capt. Lee E., from Camp Stewart, Ga., to Valdosta, Ga.
Schwenk, Capt. Herman R. D., from Camp Stewart to Valdosta.
Starr, Capt. John F., from Camp Stewart to Valdosta.
Barnhardt, First Lt. George B., from Camp Stewart to Valdosta.
Collins, Second Lt. Marion A., from Camp Stewart to Valdosta.
Hann, Second Lt. George D., Jr., from Fort Monroe to Sumter, S. C.
Gunterford, Second Lt. Lionel R., from Fort Terry, N. Y., to Scott Field, Ill.
Kling, Maj. John F., from Camp Livingston to Gunter Field, Ala.
Hindenburgh, First Lt. Irving C., from Camp Forrest to Glendale, Calif.
Robinson, First Lt. John M., from Washington to Middletown, Pa.
Tarriss, First Lt. Robert F., from Randolph Field, Tex., to Vernon, Tex.

The following are relieved from Camp Forrest and are ordered to Sheppard Field, Tex.:
Fabry, Capt. Claude C.
Ichois, Capt. Aldridge R.
Verr, First Lt. Paulman C.
Terson, Second Lt. Orlin N.
Oesch, Second Lt. Ray K.
Omer, Second Lt. George W.
Dan, Maj. Daniel R.
Cassler, Maj. John W.
Randt, Maj. Carl A., from Wright Field, Ohio, to San Diego, Calif.
Keefe, Maj. Charles W., from Washington to Scott Field, Ill.
Keech, Maj. Malcolm G., from Fort George G. Meade to Sheppard Field, Tex.
Terry, First Lt. Paul B., from Camp Barkeley to Sheppard Field.
Maloney, Capt. James H., from Camp Barkeley to Sheppard Field.
Parker, First Lt. Thomas B., from Camp Barkeley to Sheppard Field.
Sundry, Second Lt. Hugh C., from Randolph Field, Tex., to Waco, Tex.
Byerly, First Lt. Jean R., from Elgin Field, Fla., to Spokane, Wash.
Noel, Second Lt. Harry J., from Olathe Field, Pa., to Madison, Ind.
Isermann, Second Lt. Donald A., from Sheppard Field, Tex., to Washington.
Jenkins, Capt. Harold E., from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Patterson Field.
Del Checcolo, First Lt. Augustus T., from Fort Knox to Patterson Field.
Sturgeon, First Lt. George D., from Fort Sill to Duncan Field.
Maywell, First Lt. William F., from Fort Knox to Duncan Field.
Plotkin, First Lt. David, from Fort Knox to Duncan Field.
Stribling, Capt. J. Nick, from Camp Stewart, Ga., to Olathe Field, Pa.
Friedman, First Lt. Jack, from Edgewood, Mo., to Olathe Field.

CAVALRY

Broaddus, Lt. Col. Kirk, from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Governors Island.
Gordon, Lt. Col. Will H., from Fort Bragg to Governors Island.
Lang, Maj. Robert H., from Camp Polk, La., to Fort Riley, Kans.
Arnold, Second Lt. John H., from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Mason, Calif.

Johnson, Second Lt. Samuel H., from Fort Bliss to Fort Mason.
Jones, Second Lt. Grant E., from Fort Bliss to Fort Mason.
Dillman, Col. George, from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Denver, Colo.
Hansen, Maj. William H., from Louisville to Fort Knox, Ky.
Dukes, Lt. Col. Ernest F., from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort Hayes, Ohio.
Donaldson, Lt. Col. Thomas Q., from Fort Riley, Kans., to Washington.

CHAPLAINS

Cleary, Lt. Col. William D., from Fort Knox to Fort Benjamin Harrison.
Page, Maj. Herman R., from Fort Knox to Fort Benjamin Harrison.
Collins, First Lt. James D. S., from New Cumberland to Edgewood, Md.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Muhlfeider, Second Lt. Milton M., from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Bedford, Ohio.
Padgett, Second Lt. Jack P., from Camp Croft, S. C., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
Fletcher, Maj. John G., from Washington to Edgewood, Md.

COAST ARTILLERY

Peyton, Capt. Hamilton S., from Fort MacArthur, Calif., to Fort Monroe, Va.
Boone, Second Lt. Benjamin K., from Fort Eustis, Va., to Fort Monroe.
Green, Second Lt. Judson C., from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Monroe.
Flory, Lt. Col. Lester D., from Camp Davis, N. C., to Washington.
Billo, Lt. Col. Joseph H., from Camp Polk, La., to Washington.
Koehn, Maj. Henry L., from Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., to Washington.
Koch, Lt. Col. Oscar W., from Fort Benning to Washington.
Jones, Second Lt. Arthur H., from Boston to Fort Eustis.
Hanson, Lt. Col. Howell R., from Camp Stewart, Ga., to Camp Tyson, Tenn.
Hoge, Lt. Col. Daniel H., from Fort Williams, Me., to Camp Tyson.
Putman, Lt. Col. Webster F., Jr., from Key West Barracks, Fla., to Camp Tyson.
Wright, Maj. Willard L., from Fort Story, Va., to Camp Tyson.
Dodge, Maj. Frederick B., from Fort Totten, N. Y., to Camp Tyson.
Palmer, Maj. George W., from Fort Barkeley, Fla., to Camp Tyson.
Wilson, Maj. Daniel M., from Fort Eustis to Camp Tyson.
Odenweller, Capt. Charles J., Jr., from Camp Langdon, N. H., to Camp Tyson.
Alfrey, Capt. John, from Fort Du Pont, Del., to Camp Tyson.
Kopczak, Capt. Arpad A., from Camp Davis, N. C., to Camp Tyson.
Chace, Capt. Edgar N., from Fort Monroe to Camp Tyson.
Simms, Second Lt. James W., from Camp Davis, N. C., to Washington.
Scales, Capt. James W., from Camp Bowie to Camp Wallace, Tex.
Paige, Capt. Byron L., from Camp Hulen, Tex., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Kelly, Lt. Col. Joseph M., from Frankfort, Ky., to Fort Eustis.
Davis, First Lt. Thomas O., from Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Monroe, Va.
Land, Second Lt. Leroy C., from Camp Callan, Calif., to Fort Monroe.
Looser, Second Lt. Paul A., from Fort Hancock, N. J., to Fort Monroe.
Sweet, Second Lt. Thiel H., from Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort Monroe.
Booth, Second Lt. Reed A., from Fort Eustis, Va., to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
Deer, Second Lt. John M., from Fort Eustis to Fort McClellan.
Azy, Lt. Col. Anastasio C. M., from Wilmington, Del., to West Point, N. Y.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Summers, Second Lt. Franklin V., from Camp Perry, Ohio, to Detroit.
Jones, Second Lt. William A., from Fort Ord, Calif., to Portland, Ore.
Wildebusch, Capt. Joseph F., from Boston to St. Louis.

DENTAL CORPS

Snyder, Capt. Harry W., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Duncan Field, Tex.
Zieger, Capt. Carl O., from Fort Sam Houston to Duncan Field.
Erard, First Lt. Edgar B., from Fort Sam Houston to Duncan Field.
Cain, First Lt. John S., from Fort Sill to Duncan Field.
Irwin, Capt. Don R., from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Patterson Field.
Jenkins, Capt. Harold E., from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Patterson Field.
Del Checcolo, First Lt. Augustus T., from Fort Knox to Patterson Field.
Sturgeon, First Lt. George D., from Fort Sill to Duncan Field.
Maywell, First Lt. William F., from Fort Knox to Duncan Field.
Plotkin, First Lt. David, from Fort Knox to Duncan Field.
Stribling, Capt. J. Nick, from Camp Stewart, Ga., to Olathe Field, Pa.
Friedman, First Lt. Jack, from Edgewood, Mo., to Olathe Field.

Kaplin, First Lt. Max, from Fort George G. Meade to Olathe Field.
London, First Lt. Lionel H., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Sacramento, Calif.

ENGINEERS

Marshall, Lt. Col. James C., from Birmingham, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Dudley, Capt. John H., from Binghamton to Syracuse.
Meyer, Maj. Harry, from Memphis, Tenn., to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Zajack, Lt. Col. John F., from Camp Livingston, La., to Fort Leonard Wood.
Boggs, Lt. Col. Clarence E., from San Francisco to Camp Roberts.
Clauer, Second Lt. Jack B., from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.
Oehmman, Col. John W., from Fort George G. Meade, Md., to Washington.
Rosenberg, Lt. Col. Lyle, from Caddo, Colo., to Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Wilcox, Capt. Jerry, from Fort Sam Houston to Norfolk, Va.
Graham, Second Lt. James D., from Fort Banks, Mass., to Philadelphia.
Edelman, First Lt. Joshua H., from Fort Eustis, Va., to Norfolk, Va.
Shaw, Second Lt. Winfred A., from Richmond, Va., to Camp Blackstone, Va.
Tudor, Capt. Richard E., from Baltimore to Norfolk.
Price, Second Lt. Byron L., from Hermiston, Ore., to Portland, Ore.
Cooper, Capt. Richard W., from Atlanta to Dallas.
York, Lt. Col. Robert E., from Fort Benning, Ga., to Atlanta.
Stickle, Maj. Horton W., from Boston to University Heights, N. Y.
Hendricks, Capt. Charles Y., from Fort Mason, Calif., to Oakland, Calif.
Ellison, Maj. Marvin C., from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Washington.
Ellis, First Lt. Giles M., Jr., from Camp Livingston, La., to Fort Belvoir.
Johnston, First Lt. Mont S., from Camp Joseph T. Robinson to Fort Belvoir.
Ridge, First Lt. John D., from Fort George G. Meade to Fort Belvoir.
Brewer, First Lt. Chester D., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Fort Belvoir.
Jackson, First Lt. John H., from Fort Knox, Ky., to Fort Belvoir.
Krueger, Capt. Robert T., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Fort Belvoir.
Maloney, First Lt. Joseph H., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Dallas, Tex.
Powell, First Lt. Richard L., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Swank, Second Lt. Archie R., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Kirby-Smith, Second Lt. Reynold M., Jr., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Powell, Second Lt. Charles E., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Schliaky, Maj. Reinder F., from Camp Joseph T. Robinson to Fort Belvoir.
Blackwood, Capt. Herman W., from Camp Bowie, Tex., to Fort Belvoir.
Lynn, Capt. Laurence E., from Fort Ord, Calif., to Fort Belvoir.
Plamer, Capt. Alfred B., from Battle Creek, Mich., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Maas, Capt. Charles M., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Stokes, Capt. Melmoth Y., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Hendricks, First Lt. Clarence P., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Durham, Second Lt. Fred S., Jr., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Hale, First Lt. Eulas, from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Carlin, First Lt. Russell G., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Turner, First Lt. Cullen Y., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
McKenzie, First Lt. Andrew H., Jr., from Fort Sam Houston to Dallas.
Darden, Second Lt. Richard P., Jr., from Fort Benning to Fort Belvoir.
Ericson, First Lt. John M., from Fort Bragg to Fort Belvoir.
Leber, Second Lt. Walter P., from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Belvoir.
Morrow, Second Lt. Thomas M., from Camp Joseph T. Robinson to Fort Belvoir.
Roberson, Second Lt. Adrian L., from Fort Bragg to Fort Belvoir.
Wille, Second Lt. Richard M., from Camp Joseph T. Robinson to Fort Belvoir.

FIELD ARTILLERY

Brown, Capt. Cantwell C., from Fort George G. Meade to Washington.
Ashby, First Lt. James, Jr., from Fort George G. Meade to Washington.
Harkrader, Second Lt. Carleton A., from Camp Lee, Va., to Washington.
Wolverton, First Lt. Donnell K., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Washington.
The following are relieved from the stations indicated and ordered to Fort Sill, Okla.:
Frank, Maj. James G., from Indiantown Gap, Pa.
Daly, Capt. Raymond E., from Fort Ord, Calif.
Taylor, Second Lt. William F., from Indiantown Gap.
Tucker, Second Lt. Walter F., from Camp Polk, La.
Bluenau, Capt. Thomas F., from Camp

Shelby, Miss.
Long, Capt. Walter C., from Camp Meade, Calif.
Mattick, Capt. Edwin C., from Camp Forrest, Tenn.
Rich, Capt. Maxwell E., from Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Tiede, First Lt. Roland V., from Camp San Luis Obispo.
Glover, First Lt. William C., from Camp Gordon, Ga.
Jones, Second Lt. Raymond G., from Fort Benning, Ga.
Myers, Capt. Philip J., from Camp Blanding, Fla.
Harrison, Capt. Baya M., Jr., from Camp Blanding.
Martin, Capt. William J., from Camp Blanding.
Staley, First Lt. Andrew, from Camp Blanding.
Fatout, Second Lt. Robert H., from Camp Blanding.
Moras, Capt. Herbert R., Jr., from Fort Dix.
Rouland, Capt. Chester F., from Camp Edwards, Mass.
Kessler, First Lt. James O., from Camp Edwards.
Ross, First Lt. James O., from Camp Edwards.
Harkin, Second Lt. Frank W., from Fort Dix.
Lahner, Second Lt. John A., from Fort Devens, Mass.
Leet, Second Lt. Gerald D., from Fort Custer, Mich.
Parr, Second Lt. Alexander S., from Fort Custer.
Handy, Capt. John C., from Fort George G. Meade.
Montgomery, Capt. James R., from Camp Bowie.
Young, Capt. Thomas G., Jr., from Fort Meade.
Duhart, First Lt. Roy S., from Fort Riley, Kans.
Huges, First Lt. John S., from Camp Bowie.
Sewell, First Lt. Joseph N., from Fort Meade.
Lyles, Second Lt. Laurence L., from Fort Bliss.
Eason, Capt. Robert A., from Fort Jackson, S. C.
Hunt, Capt. Oriand G., from Fort Lewis.
Schmeltz, Capt. Russell W., from Camp Livingston, La.
Callaway, First Lt. John R., Jr., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.
Frederickson, First Lt. Jay W., from Fort Lewis.
Philbrick, First Lt. John R., from Fort Hardwick, Capt. Mac T., from Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
Hatch, Second Lt. Glen M., from Fort Ord.
Gipple, Capt. Will C., from Fort Lewis.
Van Winkle, Capt. William L., from Fort Leonard Wood.
Allen, First Lt. Alva J., from Camp Shelby, Miss., to Washington.
Hero, Capt. Andrew, 3d, from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Washington.
Johnson, First Lt. James S., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill, Okla.
Vaden, Capt. Frank S., Jr., from Camp Roberts, Calif., to Fort Sill.
Buswell, First Lt. Morris P., from Camp Roberts to Fort Sill.
Delancey, Second Lt. Lawrence M., from Camp Roberts to Fort Sill.
Hughes, Capt. Eddings T., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Birdsong, First Lt. Fred, from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Carter, First Lt. Charles M., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Knight, First Lt. Charles E., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Bonnyman, Second Lt. George G., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Dimmick, Second Lt. Allen E., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Faucette, Second Lt. Henry R., Jr., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Fenton, Second Lt. Patrick H., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Gillmore, Second Lt. Lorend D., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Henderson, Second Lt. John K., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Rusk, Second Lt. Robert A., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Phyfe, Capt. William L., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Barber, First Lt. George F., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Zimmerman, First Lt. John S., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Haley, First Lt. Fred S., Jr., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Pikula, Second Lt. John V., from Fort Bragg to Fort Sill.
Leonard, Capt. Charles F., Jr., from Camp Gordon, Ga., to West Point, N. Y.
Miller, Capt. Frank D., from Fort George G. Meade, Md., to West Point.
McConnell, First Lt. William J., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to West Point.
Garey, Lt. Col. Raynor, from Knoxville, Tenn., to Washington.
Stadler, Maj. George J., Jr., from Fort

Brass, N. C., to Philadelphia.
Dockum, Lt. Col. Wilbur G., from Fort Devens, Mass., to Chicago.
Manley, Lt. Col. Norbert C., from Fort Edwards, Mass., to Fort Hayes, Ohio.
Gardonyi, Capt. Eugene, from Fort Hayes, Mass., to Fort Bragg.
Conroy, Maj. Henry G., from Camp Roberts to Fort Sill, Okla.
Conroy, Maj. Hugh F., from Camp Roberts to Fort Sill, Okla.
Clemente, Capt. William W., from Fort Bragg to Boston.
Camp, Second Lt. Thomas J., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Fort Knox, Ky.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Leger, Second Lt. Leroy A., from Fort Field to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

INFANTRY

Joyce, Lt. Col. Thomas F., from Camp Wyo., to Camp Roberts, Calif.
Wheeler, Lt. Col. Walter K., from Devens, Mass., to Boston.
Dombrosky, Maj. Albert J., from Gordon, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga.
Scott, Maj. Earl L., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Fort Hayes, Ohio.
O'Flaherty, Maj. Aloysius E., from Leonard Wood to Chicago.
Van Note, Second Lt. Harry T., Jr., from Fort Benning, Ga., to Fort Meade, N. J.
Kahle, Second Lt. Theodore C., from Fort Dix, N. J., to Wright Field, Ohio.
Rodgers, Lt. Col. John A., from Fort Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Groff, Lt. Col. Norman P., from Indiantown Gap, Pa., to Camp Wheeler.
Renth, Lt. Col. Edward J., from Fort Calif., to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Goodyear, Lt. Col. Molton B., from Fort Dix to Camp Wheeler.
Gordon, Lt. Col. Will H., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Governors Island, N. Y.
Bartlett, First Lt. Robert H., from Fort Sill, Minn., to San Francisco.
Bredahl, First Lt. Charles F., from Fort Sill, Minn., to San Francisco.
Roth, Capt. Martin L., from Fort Sill to Chicago.
Spencer, Capt. Thomas R., from Fort Sill to Chicago.
Rousman, First Lt. Harold, from Fort Sill to Chicago.
Adams, Second Lt. Robert E., from Fort Sill to Chicago.
Herrick, Lt. Col. Charles C., from Fort Sill, N. Y., to Washington.
Dyer, Lt. Col. Frederick Von M., from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Baltimore.
Short, Maj. Raymond W., from Washington to Fort McClellan, Ala.
Emmerich, Maj. Emmet H., from Camp S. C., to Fort Jackson.
Blatter, First Lt. Berlin R., from Fort Hayes, Ohio, to Olathe Field, Pa.
Johnson, First Lt. Edward S., from Fort Jackson to Fort Washington, Md.
Wine, Second Lt. Joseph R., Jr., from Camp Wheeler, Ga., to Washington.
Underwood, First Lt. Will H., from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Duncan Field, Tex.
Aaronsen, First Lt. Leonard, from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Fort George G. Meade, Md.
Murquene, First Lt. James F., from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Fort McClellan, Ala.
Ladd, Capt. John G., from Fort Benning, Ga., to Charleston, S. C.
Banks, Lt. Col. Clyde G., from Fort Benning to Camp Roberts.
Ferguson, Lt. Col. Lawrence J., from Fort Benning to Camp Roberts.
Lawson, Lt. Col. Rutledge M., from Fort Benning to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Nelson, Lt. Col. Gustav M., from Fort Benning to Camp Wolters.
Kempston, First Lt. William B., from Fort Benning to Washington.
Crossman, First Lt. Edward B., from Fort Benning to Fort Hayes, Ohio.
Feldman, Capt. Allen L., from Fort George G. Meade, Md., to Fort Benning.
Rehm, Lt. Col. William F., from Fort Benning to Washington.
Keeley, Lt. Col. John T., from Fort Benning to Fort McClellan, Ala.
Spittel, Lt. Col. Frank J., from Fort Benning to Fort McClellan.
Furey, Lt. Col. Harry D., from Fort Benning to Baltimore.
Brooks, Lt. Col. Horace J., from Fort Benning to Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Johnson, Maj. Charles S., from Fort Benning to Fort Monmouth, N. J.
Dickey, Maj. Philip A., from Fort Benning to Fort Benning, Ala.
Higgins, Maj. Maurice C., from Fort Benning to Fort Benning.
Haley, First Lt. John J., from Fort Benning to Fort Mason, Calif.
Cullen, Lt. Col. Charles P., from Fort Benning to Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Urquhart, Lt. Col. James R., from Fort Benning to Camp Croft, S. C.
Banks, Lt. Col. Clyde G., from Fort Benning to Camp Roberts, Calif.
Ferguson, Lt. Col. Lawrence J., from Fort Benning to Camp Roberts.
Kindall, Lt. Col. Sylvian G., from Fort Benning to Camp Wheeler.
Lawson, Lt. Col. Rutledge M., from Fort Benning to Camp Wheeler.

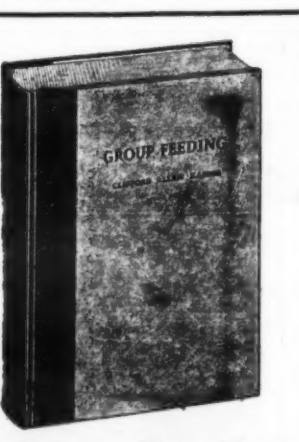
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A Background for Peace and War; Analysis of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; The Man Selected for Service; by Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, U. S. Army, with Captain Thomas M. Worthington, Field Artillery; Management of the American Soldier; Important Document by Major General Daniel C. Shanks.
The Organization Staff and its Functions; Discipline and Leadership; Essay by Major General James G. Thompson, U. S. Army, with Captain Thomas M. Worthington, Field Artillery; Management of the American Soldier; Important Document by Major General Daniel C. Shanks.
Abbreviations Index.

ARMY TIMES

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WHEN MITZI Green, accompanied by her mother, visited Fort Belvoir, Va., this week, her brother Harry (right foreground in picture) got very little of her time. That was taken care of by his mates in Co. A, 85th Engineer Bn. After having dinner with Belvoir's C. O., Brig. Gen. Edwin H. Marks and his wife, Mitzi gave out with some of her famed impersonations in the company rec hall.

HE'S SCRAPPY

Little Girl Urges Army To Take Her Brother

The War Department has received a request to enlist another fighter. His name is Pat. He's eight years old. The plea for the War Department to take Pat into the Army and "send him over to fight the Japs," came from his sister, Barbara Anne, who addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War:

Menominee, Wisconsin
December 19, 1941

Secretary of War,

Secretary of War, will you please take my brother Pat, send him to fight the Japs. He is always fighting with my brother Jim and I. He is Irish, and can fight. All you have to do is to give him a club. A gun is not necessary. Pat, age 8. My Grandfather was a soldier in the Spanish-American war. He has our flag over his grave. We are proud of it.

Sincerely in love,

Barbara Anne

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 14)

Assigning to Camp Wolters, Tex.
Capt. Col. Gustin M., from Fort Benning to Camp Wolters.
Capt. Li. Col. Paolo H., from Fort Benning to Camp Wolters.
Capt. First Lt. Edward B., from Camp Lule Olsapo, Calif., to Fort Benning.
Capt. Allen L., from Fort George Meade, Md., to Fort Benning.
Capt. Li. Col. John T., from Fort Benning to Fort McClellan.
Capt. Li. Col. Frank J., from Fort Benning to Fort McClellan.
Capt. Second Lt. Zachariah R., from Fort Benning to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Capt. Horace C., from Governors Island to Washington.
Capt. Maj. Harrison W., from Governors Island to Washington.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

First Lt. Harry, from San Francisco to Riley, Ariz.
First Lt. Herbert M., from Washington to Ogden, Utah.

MEDICAL CORPS

First Lt. James M., from Miami, Fla., to Mobile, Ala.
Capt. James W., from Camp Brookley Field, Ala.
First Lt. Chester T., from Cuero, Tex., to Macon, Ga.
Capt. George L., from Robbins Field, Tenn., to De Ridder, La.
Capt. Oscar H., from Camp Fort, Tenn., to Daniel Field, Ga.
Capt. Donald H., from Fort MacArthur to March Field, Calif.
First Lt. William P., from Camp Grant to Camp Callan, Calif.
First Lt. Maccabae, from Fort Meade to Drew Field, Fla.
Capt. William H., from Washington to Kelly Field, Tex.
Capt. William J., from Fort Riley to Philadelphia.

MILITARY POLICE

First Lt. Stephen E., from Indianapolis, Ind., to Fairfield, Ohio.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

First Lt. Eilery D., from Fort Monmouth to Watertown, Mass.

First Lt. Ray R., from Gadsden, Ala., to Aberdeen, Md.

Second Lt. George, from Aberdeen to Watervliet, N. Y.

Capt. Joseph H., from Augusta, Ga., to Aberdeen.

First Lt. John H., from Washington to Aberdeen.

First Lt. Joseph W., from Camp Meade to Fort McClellan.

Second Lt. Doyle T., from San Antonio, Tex., to Rock Island, Ill.

Mendenhall, Second Lt. Max K., from Benicia, Calif., to Rock Island.

Francy, Second Lt. William R., from Benicia to Rock Island.

Brown, Second Lt. Bob D., from San Antonio to Rock Island.

Blum, Second Lt. John E., from Benicia to Wingate, N. Mex.

Malmstrom, Capt. Ivar T., from Sylacauga, Ala., to Parsons, Kans.

Driggers, Second Lt. Frank E., from Parsons to Sylacauga.

Jensen, Second Lt. Dale R., from Benicia to Rock Island.

Feore, Second Lt. James J., from Washington to Charleston, S. C.

Wehner, Second Lt. Byron T., from San Antonio to Rock Island.

Anspach, Maj. Ralph, from Washington to New Orleans.

Scott, Second Lt. John W., from Cacarne, Ohio, to Rock Island, Ill.

Hancock, Capt. Bob, from Washington to Portland, Ore.

Ranper, First Lt. Vincent W., from Piedricktown, N. J., to Hermiston, Ore.

SANITARY CORPS

Stohl, First Lt. Kenneth R., from Fort Mason to Ogden, Utah.

Hoffman, First Lt. Edward S., from Chicago to Washington.

SIGNAL CORPS

Craig, First Lt. Joseph G., from Fort Monmouth to Washington.

Hinkle, Second Lt. Wilbur E., from Fort Leonard Wood to Washington.

Minks, Capt. Floyd A., from Fort Benning to Fort Monmouth.

Keoppe, Maj. Clarence E., from St. Louis to Camp Crowder, Mo.

Ensmann, First Lt. Bernard, from Philadelphia to Newark, N. J.

Fitte, First Lt. Hiram E., from Fort Dix, N. J., to Washington.

Wehrman First Lt. Jack K., from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Washington.

Scott, Second Lt. Sidney L., from MacDill Field, Fla., to Washington.

Turner, Capt. Albert B., from Fort Knox to Camp Crowder, Mo.

Scholl, First Lt. Raymond G., from Fort Dix to Washington.

Martin, First Lt. Thomas J., from Camp Bowie, Tex., to Wright Field, Ohio.

Carroll, Second Lt. Horace A., from Camp Shelby to Washington.

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ARMY TIMES

Daily News Eldg., Washington, D. C.

Brady Ski-Troops, Toughened by Year Of Training, Plan Winter Maneuvers

FORT BRADY, Mich.—Ski-troopers of the 702d Military Police Battalion are braving heavy snows and temperatures often sub-zero to prepare for mid-winter ski maneuvers. Fort Brady's "Alaskan" outpost, commanded by Lt. Col. Nels L. Soderholm, has been the home station of the 702d since its activation more than a year ago as the first Zone of Interior Military Police Battalion to be formed in the United States Army.

The Battalion celebrated its first Organization Day anniversary this month with a full-field parade in sub-zero weather and now the cold-toughened troops are skiing daily in prospect of maneuvers through the snow-bound vicinity.

Officers and enlisted men of the battalion received skiing and snowshoeing instruction last winter and are now prepared to undertake the sham combats planned for the winter.

Birger Berg, former Norwegian cross-country ski champion who is now winter sports technician in the recreation department of the Michigan WPA, gave ground-work instruction in the art of soldiering on skis at Fort Brady last winter. He has returned to assist in training through Jan. 24 and also will be at the Fort in February and March for advanced ski and snowshoe training.

Fort Brady troops, equipped with the Garand semiautomatic rifle and with ski-mounted light machine guns, will travel over the snow-covered hills of Michigan's "ice-box" in mock battle. They will be clad in

camouflaging white parkas worn over their regular uniforms.

Other available equipment such as the "walkie talkies," toboggans and snow-shoes will be utilized in this realistic defense of Michigan's northern boundary.

The toboggans provide transport for machine guns, food supplies and

other equipment. The snow-shoes will augment the skis in equipping the men for movement on any kind of snowy terrain.

It is the desire of Colonel Soderholm that every officer and enlisted man at the Fort be an expert skier by the end of this winter season. With the natural advantages of the surrounding terrain and the available expert instruction, every opportunity is offered to the men of Fort Brady to become proficient on skis and snowshoes. Each officer and enlisted man is required to ski or snowshoe for one hour each day.

Not only are the troops taught skiing and snowshoeing but they

also receive WPA guide instruction directed by Dexter McSwain, chief guide, in making and repairing snowshoes, renovating skis, property location, trail-blazing, scouting and compass work.

To make full use of the recreational opportunities of the north country for morale activities, Colonel Soderholm has arranged to have WPA guides for hunting and fishing. As part of the WPA program, winter fishing huts have been erected at the Fort Brady rifle range, 32 miles from the Fort, where a complete winter sports area for tobogganing and skiing is being established.

Gen. Gillem To Command 2nd Armored

CAMP POLK, La.—Maj. Gen. van C. Gillem, Jr., was named to command the newly established 2nd Armored Corps at Camp Polk, La., relieving of command of the 1st Armored (Bayou Blitz) Division.

Chosen to relieve General Walker, former commander of the recently abolished 3rd Armored Division.

General Gillem is one of four in the annals of the American army. His grandfather, Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, a Union general in the Civil War, his father, the rank of colonel in the army and his son, a recent graduate of West Point, is now in the air at Randolph Field.

As a young man the General entered the army and was assigned to enter West Point but appointments were available at the time. He attended the University of Arizona and was graduated from the University of the South at Seville, Tenn.

Still army-minded, he enlisted in the 17th Infantry at Atlanta in 1910, and a little more than a year later received a commission as second lieutenant. During the war he organized and commanded the 23rd Machine Gun Battalion, saw service with the AEF in France. He has served in the Philippines and was with Pershing's expedition into Mexico, and still later, in Italy.

From commanding officer of the 66th Infantry (light tanks) he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on February 1, 1941, made commander of the 2nd Armored Brigade of the 2nd Armored Division. With the activation of the 3rd Armored in April, General Gillem was made the Bayou chief and a month later promoted to the grade of major general.

The general is an old football player having been end and quarterback of the Sewanee team of 1909 which won the championship of the south.

His brother, "Jinks" Gillem, is now athletic director at Sewanee. The new Bayou Blitz commander, General Walker, also comes of a military family. He is the grandfather of two distinguished officers of the federal army. He attended one year before receiving a commission to West Point.

A native of Texas, he resided there in 1914 and participated in the Vera Cruz expedition to Mexico under General Funston. Promoted to the line to temporary lieutenant colonel, he was commander of the Machine Gun Battalion, which was active duty in France. He also served in China.

Assigned to the War Department War Plans Division, he was relieved of his duties there and given command of the 3rd Armored Division, 36th Infantry. He was appointed brigadier general on July 10, 1941, and placed in command of the 2nd Armored Brigade.

Run on Stamps at Pine Camp

PINE CAMP, N. Y.—Pine soldiers have shown their devotion to win this war in ways than one. Last pay day men purchased more than \$66 of Defense Stamps in two time, and officers revealed that the number could have been had more stamps been available.

commanders, at the Quartermaster School, Holabird QM Depot, Md.; the Medical Corps commander, battalion staff officers and company commanders the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.; Signal Corps officers of the division signal company at the Signal School, Fort Monmouth, N. J.; division reconnaissance troop commanders of Cavalry at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kan.

FAIRY TALE?

'...For Spot Was a Dog of VERY...'

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Spot was a dog of very unusual talent!

Perhaps not all of the men in the 147th Infantry could quite understand the place that Spot held in the esteem of Maj. George B. Shanor, formerly of the 147th Infantry and now with the 148th Infantry.

Suffice it to say the major was a changed man when Spot took a powder, so to speak, and disappeared last February 19.

Major Shanor concealed his woe beneath a jaunty exterior and went through the Louisiana maneuvers in June, the Louisiana maneuvers in September, and then a three-month course at Fort Benning, secretly bemoaning the loss of Spot.

Upon his return from Benning, the major hid himself to Ohio and spent a well-earned Christmas leave in the bosom of his family. All that was lacking was Spot, for Spot was a dog of very unusual talent.

Speeding toward Shelby at the conclusion of his leave, the major and his wife were forced to pass through the little village of Electric Springs, Miss., and there the major got quite a shock. Glancing at the side of the road, he received a jolt that caused him to clamp so hard on the brake that he bit his cigar in half.

Trudging along the road waving his paw in the direction of Camp Shelby with a hitchhiker's motion (according to the major), was Spot, the dog of VERY unusual talent.

Spot jumped through the open door of the car and wagged his posterior in a frenzy of joy at the reunion with the major.

It was the same dog, all right. The major does not know whether he was lost, strayed, or dog-napped, but he's certain that Spot would have eventually reached Shelby under his own power.

For Spot is a dog of ... but we said that before.

'Freeze' Job Insurance Rights of Servicemen

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Action to permanently safeguard the job insurance benefit rights of workers called to duty with any branch of U. S. armed forces has been taken by the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission, it was announced by Chairman Sam B. Pratt, Jr.

The Commission, he said, has adopted formal regulations which "freeze" the benefit rights of workers as of the day they enter military or naval service.

These regulations say that "in the

event any employee enters into active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, or Coast Guard of the United States, either by voluntary enlistment or by the operation of any draft or selective service law, his employer shall immediately notify the commission of such separation and the date thereof. Thereupon the employment file and account of this employee shall remain in status quo until his discharge from the armed services. His benefit rights shall be preserved and carried over the period of such service as though it had not intervened. There shall similarly be no running of his benefit year during his service. Upon the discharge of said employee from the armed services his employment record will re-commence running at once and shall follow upon the former record as of the day he entered the services as though no intervening suspension had occurred."

It was explained that these regulations will also apply in the case of a claimant who is receiving benefits when he enters into active service in the armed forces.

The chairman said that the regulations establish definite procedures for the payment of benefits to claimants discharged from service. Among other things the employee must promptly furnish the commission the dates of entry and discharge by exhibiting the discharge, or certified copy thereof, at an employment service office.

Travel Talk

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Army terms are still puzzling most of the folks back home.

A rookie in the 41st Armored Infantry, Second Armored Division, announced by letter that he was coming home on a furlough.

The news worried his mother. She replied: "Don't you think it would be safer to come on the train?"

Teams

(Continued from Page 1)

be formed in 1942 under the present War Department plans.

Courses will be of four weeks duration and will be completed in time to enable the officers to report at training areas two weeks prior to the date for the constitution of these divisions.

The division commanders, their general staffs, and certain members of their special staffs, will take the new course at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The brigadier general commanding the Infantry, his staff, regimental and battalion commanders, and executive officers and company commanders will attend the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. The brigadier general commanding the Field Artillery, the division artillery staff, battalion commanders and executive officers and battery commanders, will be instructed at the Field Artillery School, Fort Still, Okla.

The Engineer battalion staff and Engineer company commanders will take their course at the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va.; the Quartermaster battalion commander, battalion staff officers and company



FIREMEN, soldiers and MPs of Fort Monroe, Va., were turned out early in the morning to fight this blaze which destroyed the frame structure shown. The building, erected during the War Between the States, had been used as quarters.

HI, GULLS!

'Northern Flyers' Adopt Dixie Field

KESSLER FIELD, Miss.—Kessler Field has been invaded by a flock of Herring Gulls!

The birds have been strutting about the field, picking up scraps of food, flying over the field, landing on flocks on the warm-up apron, and making themselves generally at home.

They have gathered in such numbers that they have become a serious hazard to flying. Col. Arthur W. Brock, Jr., the commanding officer, has had to forbid the soldiers to feed them.

Herring gulls, which nest in New

Brunswick, Labrador and northern Maine, have been making Biloxi their winter vacation home for years.

Generally they are attracted to the coast canneries where, in the great heaps of sea shells, they manage to find a menu to suit the most particular taste.

This year the gulls were pleasantly surprised to find a new source of food—the sea shell roads of Kessler Field, Biloxi's huge new technical training school. They explored and, delighted with the new military environment, moved in to stay. When the roads were rolled and covered with pitch, the birds were forced

to find another source of food.

Exploring the camp site, one of them suddenly came upon a real example of the Kessler chef's culinary art—pork and beans. Strange, but good.

He waved his wings and squawked over to a couple of his buddies, brought their wives. A conference was held. Another member had covered some sandwich scraps. Third had a "patron saint," he called, "some sucker who was with his dinner with him."

A vote was held. It was approved and approved. They stayed!